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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Edinburgh, August 17, 1822.—If we were not of those who defied augury, we should say there was something ominous in the Royal Excursion. The brave spirit of her Majesty took its flight last year just before the King landed in Ireland; and the Marquis of Londonderry, the most active of her Majesty's persecutors, the apparently least generous of her survivors, has put a period to his own existence, on the birthday of our Royal Visitor, and just before his Majesty landed in Scotland. The coincidence is at least remarkable; and the event not altogether without bearing on the policy of Europe. With the private life of this departed Minister, which is said to have been exemplary, we have just as little to do, as with the minute circumstances attending his death. It is impossible that an apprehension of the fall of that system of despotism which he did so much to establish on the Continent, and the difficulties attending his administration at home, may have preyed on his spirits; but it is by no means unusual for the disorders of the body to occasion alienation of mind. As yet we know too little of the mental delusion, referred to in the Courier to attach any importance to it by one way or other; and while every man must feel for every other, who, in a state of derangement,—"no reckoning made," "unannounced, unsealed," and "with all his imperfections on his head," sends his spirit to the great audit, we must leave it to others to write homilies on the suddenness of his death, and the deprivation of his friends. Our business is with his public life; and despising, as the most despicable of all cant, that affected generosity which allows no ill to be spoken of the dead, we shall speak of that life with the utmost freedom. This is a duty which patriotism imposes on every man. There is no time so proper for estimating character as when sudden death gives a greater intensity of feeling to every thing connected with conduct. And this may be done with the less anxiety, where there are no personal resentments to gratify. In our minds, then the terms Castlereagh and Londonderry will long be connected with tyranny abroad, and slavery at home; since, as far as our observation went, he was the great advocate and supporter of the one,—the constant shield and protector of the other. No name ever sounded so un-English to our ears as Castlereagh; because the great occupation of the owner seemed to be to lower the name of England abroad, and the standard of political rectitude at home—to oppose and thwart every thing in every quarter of the globe that tended to meliorate and improve the condition of his species. As a public speaker, he was equally bad. We never heard any one open his lips whose features and gestures were so repulsive to our feelings. His manner was so cold and regulated that his plausibilities occasioned nothing but disgust. There was the security, no doubt, of a man of the world, but nothing of the dignity of intellect;—a consciousness of power, but no obvious reliance on talent;—a conviction that he would outnumber, but none that he had outreasoned his opponents;—the craftiness of the politician, but nothing of the patriot or statesman. We defy the whole crop of his interested worshippers to name another individual who, from the dawning of civilization, has spoken so much, and said so little that any one would wish to remember. We tax our memory in vain for any appeal that he ever made to the better principles of our nature. We are ignorant, indeed, that a sentiment ever

escaped his lips that deserves to be recorded, or that he ever did a public act which evinced the slightest elevation of character. If we ask for magnanimity, the treatment of Napoleon presents itself in the foreground; if for generosity, the persecutions, by bills of pains and penalties, and by the patronised and incessant slanders and vilification of the Queen, rise up before us; if for gratitude, the insurrection acts, gagging bills, and transporting laws for his Irish countrymen, become writings on the wall; and if genuine philanthropy be called for, we have instances in his foreign enlistment bills and alien acts, in his approval of the treatment experienced by the oppressed Poles, Saxons, Norwegians, Parguinotes, Sicilians, and Greeks. These are negatives of which few, we trust, would be proud; and if time permitted, we could make out a list of positives still more formidable. But we must confine our pen, if we cannot restrain our feelings. By way of summary, however, we may say, that unblushing assurance as to what he asserted, and an utter remorselessness as to the consequences of any measure necessary for supporting the Holy Alliance abroad, or his own political party at home, seems to have characterized his whole policy, foreign and domestic. Having formed these opinions upon a review of the public life of the Marquis of Londonderry, it would be gross hypocrisy in us to profess regret at his death. We conscientiously believe that he has done more ill to England than any other man can remedy in the course of a century; and that it is utterly impossible that a worse minister (we say nothing of the man) can be his successor. We do not venture to hope that the domestic system, which he did so much to perfect, will be voluntarily meliorated; but it is some consolation to think that the acme is past, especially when the force of circumstances is likely to operate some improvement. We expect nothing from administration; but we do hope something at home from another abundant harvest, and much abroad from the folly and wickedness of rulers, and the growing enlightenment of the people. We subjoin a letter, written by the great Earl Bathurst to Dean Swift, that our readers may apply as much of it as they may think applies to the present time: "I am convinced (says the noble Earl) that the balance of our constitution is already gone, and that we are idly struggling to maintain what in truth has been long lost. If this were not the case, would it have been possible for the same minister who projected the Excise scheme, (Sir Robert Walpole) to have chosen a new parliament again exactly to his mind; and though, perhaps, not altogether so strong in numbers, yet as well disposed in general to his purposes as he could wish? His Master, I doubt, is not so much beloved as I could wish he was; the minister I am sure is as much hated and detested as ever man was; and yet, I say, a new parliament was chosen of the stamp that was desired, just after having failed in the most odious scheme that ever was projected. After this, what hopes can there possibly be of success, unless it be from confusion, which, God forbid, I should ever live to see? The Crown can never fail to command a majority in both Houses of Parliament. Four and twenty Bishops and sixteen Scotch Lords, is a terrible weight in one; forty-five from one country, besides the west of England, and all the Government Burghs, is a dreadful number in the other. Were his Majesty inclined to-morrow to declare his body coachman his first minister, it would do just as well; and the wheels of Government would move as easily as they do with the sagacious driver who now sits on the box. Parts and abilities are not in the least wanting to conduct af-

fairs; the coachman knows how to feed his cattle, and the other feeds the beasts in his service, and this is all the skill that is necessary in either case. Are not these sufficient difficulties and discouragements, if there were no others; and will any man continue to struggle against corruption, when he knows that if he is even near defeating it, those who make use of it, only double the dose, and carry all their points farther and with a higher hand than perhaps they at first intended?" (Letter of Earl Bathurst to Dean Swift, London, Mag. 1768, p. 114).—*Scotman*.

Lord Kinneder.—The Honourable William Erskine, Lord Kinneder, died at his house in Albany Street, on Wednesday last. It is much to be regretted that this melancholy event happened before his Lordship had time to establish any character as a judge; but those who promoted him to the Bench had the merit, at least, of pitching upon a scholar and a gentleman. He was a partizan, to be sure; but although he displayed his seal in a branch of the Tory cause here, which had no intrinsic dignity, we never heard that he carried his political feeling to the extreme of violence. This is negative praise, no doubt; but in speaking of Edinburgh Tories, it is a praise which cannot, with reference to recent conduct, be bestowed so generally as we could desire. Mr. Erskine, however,—and this is positive merit,—was possessed of a cultivated taste, and had a just feeling of the honours which belonged to genius.

Unfinished Scaffold.—On Monday last when the REGALIA were carrying down from the Castle on the Palace, some of the unfinished scaffolds on the north side of the Castlehill gave way, and several persons who were standing on them were much bruised.

Singular Regulation.—By a singular regulation, the Government couriers in Austria are ordered, when they are charged with despatches sealed with only one seal, to go at a walking pace; if with two seals, to trot; and if with three, to gallop. A courier, bearing a despatch with three seals, passing lately through a garrison town, was requested by the commandant to take a despatch to the next town, to which he willingly agreed; but perceiving, when he received it, that it had but one seal, he refused to take charge of it, saying "that the regulations ordered him to walk his horse with such a despatch; and as he had another with which he was ordered to gallop, he could not possibly take them both."

Mrs. Sarah Bond.—About twelve months since, we announced the death of this eccentric woman, at her residence, Cambridge-heath, leaving great wealth, which was to go to King George the Fourth, if no relative could be found to claim it. Since her death, vestry and parish clerks, beadles, sextons, country schoolmasters, and all persons holding any official situations about cathedrals, churches, or chapels, have been employed in searching out her pedigree, but all to no effect. The publicity the circumstance obtained through the medium of the newspapers, has caused some ludicrous scenes in the neighbourhood of her late residence, where travellers have arrived from all parts of the country to claim a relationship. Last week a man and his son, a youth about 16, arrived from Sunderland, from whence they had walked; he said his name was Bond; he was sure she was his sister, and he would not quit London without the money; however, upon an investigation, he could produce no other authority than being of the same name; he was therefore compelled to retrace his steps almost penniless. The week previous, a decently dressed elderly maiden female made her appearance; she had just arrived outside the stage from the environs of Carmarthen; her story was, that about 30 years ago her sister left her, and had proceeded to London to seek her fortune; they had never corresponded, but from the name and description of the deceased, she had no doubt but she was her sister, and that the money belonged to her; it had cost her nearly all the cash she could raise to come from Wales, fully satisfied with being amply repaid for her trouble. She met with the same fate as the preceding applicant. The next claimant was a Jack-tar, who had just returned from the West Indies, where he had been moored, he said, 35 years; he left two sisters behind him named Bond; one was remarkable for

the eccentricity of her manners, particularly her love for money; and he declared he had been an eye witness to her frequently making a meal of cat's-meat; this he thought quite sufficient proof of his relationship, and insisted upon entering a caveat against the claim of King George the Fourth; but being convinced that his Majesty at present appeared to be the legal claimant, he swore he would "go and see his Royal Master, and ax him if he had any objection to dividing the money between them!" It is impossible to enumerate the number of persons that have put in their claims from all quarters of the world, but the King's proctor stands first in the Prerogative Court, and nothing has yet transpired to effect his right in behalf of his Majesty. The hut where she died has been shut up until last week, when a bill was placed in the window, that it was to be let; however, so anxious were some persons to get possession, that the notice was taken anxious in 24 hours, no doubt under the impression that some hoards were yet undiscovered!

French Press.—A prosecution is going on against M. Lepage, the editor of a Parisian publication, called, the *CONTRA DES SPECTACLES*, for inserting in his work, which, though periodical, is not a newspaper, articles relative to politics. The charge is, that he has published disguised politics and direct politics.

Among the articles of the former kind, exhibited in the act of accusation, the two following are the most remarkable. The prosecution of such absolute trifles seems a singular indication of alarm or irritability in the Government:—

"The Old Clothes' Shop."—An officer, covered with honourable scars, is in the deepest distress. He looks to his clothes for a last service. Their condition announces under what glorious circumstances they covered their unfortunate owner; but that is no recommendation to an old clothes man. As to his sword, the veteran warrior transmits it, bequeaths it, but will not sell it. The blade is bright, though stained with the blood of the enemy. This veteran is in poverty, but perhaps if his sword had been dipped in French blood " & & &."

"The Cannased Bootmaker."—A bootmaker, who wished to be an elector, but who was not rated high enough, caused an additional window to be made in his apartments. As soon as he was qualified, his vote was solicited on the one hand by the Constitutional candidate—on the other by the opposite candidate; and he found himself in danger of losing the business of all the persons of the party with which he did not vote. In this difficulty he consulted his wife, who is a shrewd Norman. She cast up the business received from both sides, and found that they had 130 constitutional customers, and only 20 of the ultra party. She further remarked that the Constitutionallists being young, in the full possession of their faculties, active, industrious and addicted to the cultivation of the arts, were by far the most boots, even with a single leg, when they have had the misfortune to lose the other, which has occurred to a considerable number of them, while their adversaries have almost all arrived at the age of decrepitude. Hence she concluded that her husband must vote with the Liberals."

The Counsel for M. Lepage contended, that these articles contained merely reflections, and were to be considered as purely literary. It would not be contended that Juvénal and Boileau, in satirizing manners, had written political articles.

The articles which come under the charge of direct politics, are entitled *Horace Vernet—Biographie des Académiciens radicaux—De la peine de mort en matière criminel*.

The Counsel argued that the two first related entirely to the fine arts. Their object was to complain that the exposition of pictures had been made a question of politics. As to the third article, it was purely philosophical, and in that view it had been inserted in the journal as the criticism of a work in which the question which the title of the article involved was discussed.

The trial commenced on Saturday last, and was adjourned to to-morrow.—*Moniteur*.

Cork, Aug. 16.—Information has been lodged before the Rev. Mr. Herbert, a Justice of the Peace for this county, of a very dreadful outrage committed in his parish, Mourne Abbey, which lies in the neighbourhood of Mallow. On the night of Saturday last, about twenty men, well armed, came into the parish, went to the houses of several farmers resident in it, and compelled them to take an oath against paying tithes, &c. Mr. Herbert had let to his parishioners leases of his tithes, for five years, on the terms proposed by themselves, and the ruffians inquired of the farmers if they had, in any instance, taken such leases; which in general they denied having done, but were afterwards intimidated into a confession of having committed this crime against the edicts of the new legislators; upon which all who had been convicted of dissimulation in this case, were seized, dragged out of their houses, stripped and flogged upon their naked backs with a whip, for violating, as they declared, the orders of "General Rock."

To the above outrages we are sorry to have to add, that a notice was on last Monday night posted on the Oven church, threatening with destruction those who should pay any tithes. A large body, supposed to be White Boys, passed Grange-house, at a very late hour on the same night; this notice was taken down the next morning by the Rev. Mr. O'Riordan, the parish priest. Mr. Pratt, the rector of the parish, is particularly moderate in his tithe charges, and indulgent in receiving payment.

Rusty Muskets.—The fifteen rusty muskets which we mentioned were lately discovered in an old house in Cavalier-street, and excited so much horror at the Police-office, as giving terrible evidence of the ramifications of the Cato-street plot, it now appears were deposited in the dark closet by a person named Castles, some time ago, who, it is said, was authorized to receive the arms of late disbanded corps and send them to the Tower.

Magistrates of the Macclesfield Division.—At a petty session, held by the magistrates of this district, on Monday last, a discussion took place as to the right of solicitors to examine witnesses, or to appear before the magistrates as advocates, in any case depending before them. Some months ago Edward Stracey, Esq. proposed that an order should be made for excluding solicitors from such practice, to which proposal it is said that two magistrates acceded, and an order was made and submitted for the concurrence and approbation of the justices. Sir John Stanley, Bart. and others, however, dissented from it, and the order was never attempted to be enforced until Monday last. At that meeting a case of settlement came on to be heard, between the townships of Bolling-Fee and Mottram, when, upon the solicitor for the former township putting a question to a witness on a cross-examination, Mr. Stracey directed the witness not to answer any question not put by the Bench, and said that he should not allow attorneys to attend and put questions for any party in cases which came before him as justice. Sir John Stanley said, he for one would not subscribe to that doctrine; he was convinced the practice was productive of general public advantage. A conversation between Sir John Stanley and Mr. Stracey ensued, in which Mr. Stracey said he had been insulted by a professional man—contended that it was not usual for attorneys to act as advocates at the other sessions in the county, and he would adhere to the order he had signed: he allowed, however, that the order only applied to those magistrates who had signed it. Sir John Stanley supported the practice upon the ground of its utility, and of its being the common usage. He did not conceive that Mr. Stracey's having been insulted by a professional man was a sufficient ground for making an order which went to the exclusion of the profession from a long established privilege, and to the deprivation of suitors of the advantage of legal assistance. He wished it to be understood and generally known, that though Mr. Stracey should forbid it as to himself, solicitors should have his (Sir John's) permission to attend in cases which came before him. It would be a great hardship to the public if professional men were excluded, and parties were to be denied the benefit of their assistance, in cases of charges made against individuals, or on trials of settlements, where the

justice of a decision depends often on the cross-examination of witnesses. Some further conversation followed, but it was desultory, and the matter rests, as it is for the present. —*Manchester Guardian.*

Finer Whale.—A large fish, of the whale species, denominated a finner, was seen by several persons on Sunday last, sporting the deep, at a distance of 10 or 12 miles from the land, off the mouth of the Tees and the Yorkshire coast. It appeared to be from 60 to 70 feet long. It repeatedly made its appearance on the surface of the sea, and as it rose was heard to snort loudly, while the water flew an almost incredible height from its nostrils. —*Durham County Advertiser.*

Spermaceti Whale.—A correspondent in Northumberland informs us, that on Thursday morning, 28th August, a large whale, of the spermaceti kind, came on shore near Cresswell. It was alive when first seen, but appeared very weak and exhausted, and after beating about on the rocks for some time, it was approached and killed by the fishermen: it measured 63 feet in length. Immense numbers of people flocked from all parts to obtain a sight of a monster so rare in these regions. The lower jaw, from the cleft of the mouth, is 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It is expected to produce 50 tons of oil. —*Durham County Advertiser.*

French Voyage of Discovery.—The *COQUILLE* corvette, commanded by M. Duperrey, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, the fitting out of which has occupied some months at Toulon, sailed from that port on the 11th of the present month. She is about to undertake a voyage, from which results interesting to the progress of geography and physical science may be expected.

The *COQUILLE* will first sail for the Cape of Good Hope. She will afterwards proceed to the Great Archipelago of Asia, several parts of which she will explore. She will also visit the points of the western coast of New Holland, which were observed towards the end of the last century and the commencement of the present, by Rear Admiral Bontesteaux, and Captain Baudin; and after putting into some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook and Bougainville, she will return to France by doubling Cape Horn.

M. Duperrey is to avail himself of all the favourable circumstances which this long voyage may present, to make different observations relative to the configuration of the globe, the inclination of the needle, &c.

Several members of the Academy of Sciences and the Office of Longitude have manifested their zeal in communicating to him instructions for that purpose.

No means which could prepare the success of this expedition have been neglected. The Corvette has been fitted out with particular care. The crew consists of picked seamen. Letters of recommendation are furnished to the commanders of such foreign establishments as the *COQUILLE* may visit. Finally, the zeal of all the superior officers affords reason to hope that the mission intrusted to them will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

Madame de Stael.—Napoleon then spoke about Madame de Stael. She was, he said, a woman of considerable talent and great ambition; but so extremely intriguing and restless, as to give rise to the observation, that she would throw her friends into the sea, that at the moment of drowning she might have an opportunity of saving them. —*Napoleon in Exile.*

Politeness in Death.—The Duke de Crillon was at Avignon at the period when the Duke of Ormond died there; and having entered his chamber at the very moment when the latter was dying, he had nearly been witness to a remarkable scene, which had just taken place between the expiring Nobleman and a German Baron, also one of the most polite men of his country. The Duke feeling himself dying, desired to be conveyed to his arm-chair; when turning towards the Baron, "Excuse me, Sir," said he, "if I should make some grimaces in your presence; but my physician tells me that I am on the point of death." "Ah, my Lord Duke!" replied the Baron, "I beg that you will not put yourself under any constraint on my account." —*Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement.*

Carle, now the King's Come.

BEING NEW WORDS TO AN AULD SPRING.—BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

PART SECOND.

A Hawick gill of mountain dew,
Heis'd up Auld Reckie's heart, I trow,
It minded her of Waterloo—

Carle, now the King's come!

Again I heard her summons swell,
Wi' sic a dirdum and a yell,
It drown'd Saint Giles's jowling bell—

Carle, now the King's come!

My trusty Provost, tried and tight,
Stand forward for the Good Town's right,
There's waur than you been made a Knight—

Carle, now the King's come!

My reverend Clergy, look ye say
The best of thanksgivings ye ha'e,
And warstle for a sunny day—

Carle, now the King's come!

My Doctors, look that ye agree,
Cure a' the town without a fee!—
My Lawyers, dinna pike a plea—

Carle, now the King's come!

Come forth each sturdy burgher's bairn,
That dunts on wood or clanks on airn,
That fires the oon, or winds the pirn—

Carle, now the King's come!

Come forth beneath the Blanket Blue,
Your Sires were loyal men and true,
As Scotland's faemen oft might rue—

Carle, now the King's come!

Scots donna loop, and rin and rave—
We're steady folk, and something grave,
We'll keep the causeway firm and brave—

Carle, now the King's come!

Sir THOMAS, thunder from your rock
Till Pentland dinnels wi' the shock,
And lace with fire my snood o' smoke—

Carle, now the King's come!

MELVILLE, lead out your hands of blue,
A' Louden lads, baith stout and true,
With Elcho, Hope and Cockburn too—

Carle, now the King's come!

And you who on yon buildy braes
Compell'd the falling Despot's praise,
Rank out—rank out—my gallant Greys—

Carle, now the King's come!

Cock of the north, my HENTLY bra'
Where are ye with the Forty-two?
Ah! wae's my heart that ye're awa'—

Carle, now the King's come!

But yonder come my canty Celts,
With dirk and pistol at their belts,
Thank God we've still some plaids and kilts—

Carle, now the King's come!

Lord, how the pibrochs groan and yell!
MACDONNELL's ta'en the field himself,
MACLEOD comes branking owre the fell—

Carle, now the King's come!

Bend up your bow, each Archer spark,
For you're to guard him light and dark;
Faith, lads, for aince ye've hit the mark—

Carle, now the King's come!

Young ERROL take the sword of state,
The sceptre Paine-Morarchate,
Knight Marechal, see ye clear the gate—

Carle, now the King's come!

Kind cummer Leith, ye've been mis-set,
But dinna be up the fret—
Ye've hae the handsel of him yet—

Carle, now the King's come!

My daughters, come, with e'en sae blue,
Your garlands weave, your blossoms strew,
He ne'er saw fairer flowers than you.

Carle, now the King's come!

What shall we do for the propine?—
We need to offer something fine,
But ne'er a groat's in pouch of mine—

Carle, now the King's come!

De'll care—for that I'll never start,
We'll welcome him with Highland heart,
Whate'er we have he's hae his part—

Carle, now the King's come!

I'll shew him mason-work the day—
Nane of your bricks of Babel clay,
But towers shall stand till time's away—

Carle, now the King's come!

I'll shew him wit, I'll shew him lair,
And galland lads and lassies fair,
And what wad kind heart wish for mair?—

Carle, now the King's come!

Step out, Sir JOHN, of projects rife,
Come win the thanks of an auld wife,
And bring Him Health, and Length of Life—

Carle, now the King's come!

To England—On the Alien Bill.

Morning Chronicle, Friday, August 9, 1822.

'Tis done—the high spirit of England is o'er—
That spirit rejoicing to save,
Which rais'd o'er the waters her wave-beaten shore,
The ark of the stranger and slave.

There, Monarchs, ye menac'd and tortur'd in vain,
In the wilderness of Tyranny's plan;
For grandly this bright island rose o'er the main,
Lone refuge of Freedom and Man.

And then did the exile who dar'd to be free,
While his country was bleeding and bound,
Come over the waters, proud England to thee,
For Liberty hallow'd thy ground.

And here was his shelter within the green bower,
Which the laurels of Freedom o'erspread,
That never was search'd by the lightnings of power,
When aim'd at the fugitive's head.

And the enmas of the People rose wildly to Heaven,
Against their crown'd torturers then,
While they bless'd thee, whose generous glory had given
A balm to the spirits of men.

How chang'd is the scene since that heart-stirring hour,
How vanish'd that glory of thine,
When England's fair rose was the one lonely flower
That blossom'd round Liberty's shrine!

Iberia is free, and the Children of Greece
Again deck Thermopylæ's side,
To win for their country a Patriot's peace,
Or die, as their forefathers died.

But Italy bleeds, and her vine-cover'd vales
Are darken'd by Tyranny's frown,
And the cry of the victim is on the soft gales
Of the Paradise Fiends trample down!

The Patriot flies as of old towards thy shore,
For his fathers had told him its fame;
He comes a free shelter in vain to implore,
His sorrows shall live in thy shame.

But the Angel of Freedom is now on the wing,
And her mission is holy and grand;
To the people—the bloom of the olive to bring;
To their tyrants—the flash of the brand.

The nations shall triumph—that spirit that saves,
Moves on like the sun's silent ray,
Which once it has tinged the cold gloom of the waves,
Burns on to the full blaze of day.

And long shall the nations remember the hour:
When England ingenuously stood,
Beside the dark tyrants, who wanton'd with power,
And rush'd to their ruin through blood!

MISCELLANEOUS.

—421—

Fall of Prices.

The following Table, which we have abridged from a Parliamentary Paper, (adding the price of wheat from other sources), is highly interesting. It shows that the fall of prices, of which the landholders complain, has been equally great in many other commodities besides corn. The prices were, in general, highest in 1814 and 1815, those years of profuse expenditure; and since that time the fall has been, on an average, nearly 50 per cent. The only exception is coffee, the demand for which has increased greatly, in consequence of the diminution of the duty. It is obvious, from this table, that the growers or importers of wheat, flax, sugar, cotton, oil, tobacco, must now part with nearly twice the quantity of their produce to enable them to pay the same amount of taxes; or, in other words, that they pay nearly twice as much as they did in 1814. On the other hand, annuitants and placemen have gained exactly in proportion as the other classes have lost, since ten or twelve shillings of their pay will go as far now as twenty shillings did eight years ago. The real advance upon salaries, in consequence of this change, may be moderately estimated at 40 per cent. of which, by an Act in March last, about 5 per cent. was given up by certain classes of public officers. This great and painful sacrifice, as they wished it to be thought, leaves these persons only about 35 per cent. better paid than they were in 1814. Such a disinterested effort of public spirit, in behalf of a suffering country, cannot fail to be duly appreciated.—*Scotsman*.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRICES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES, FROM 1810 INCLUSIVE TO THE YEAR 1822.

Year.	Sugar, per cwt.	Coffee, per cwt.	Cotton, per lb.	Hemp, per ton.	Flax, per ton.	Tallow, per cwt.	White Oil, per ton of 252 gallons.	Deals, Meneel yellow.	Timber, Meneel per load.	Tobacco, per lb.	Wheat, p. quarter.
	Muscovado.	Fine Jamaica.	Board Georgia.	Petersburg Clean.	Riga. P. T. R.	Petersburg.	New Orleans land with out cask.	Spermaceti.	Per Stand and Hundred.	Virginia, Fine Black.	Average for the year.
Jan.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1810.	81 to 82	129 to 125	1 9 to 1 10	83	0 109 to 110	81	0 35 to 39	103 to 100	0 13 0	0 0	11 to 14
1811.	79 to 80	73 to 85	0 11 to 1 1	78 to 80	78	0 61	64 to 41	112 to 114	0 13 10	0 0	6 to 7
1812.	80 to 84	66 to 72	1 1 to 1 9	92 to 94	115	0 72 to 73	34 to 35	95	0 60	0 0	6 to 6
1813.	88 to 92	74 to 84	1 7 to 1 9	60 to 92	120 to 122	80	0 42 to 43	90	0 35	0 0	8 to 12
1814.	111 to 112	95 to 99	2 1 to 2 4	81	0 100 to 102	94	0 57 to 58	87 to 88	0 32 to 34	0 0	14 to 18
1815.	117 to 121	91 to 96	1 9 to 2 0	65 to 59	95	0 83	0 45	0 08	0 30 to 31	0 0	24 to 26
1816.	99 to 102	102 to 110	1 4 to 1 6	42 to 44	80	0 55	0 35	0 71 to 72	0 19 to 21	0 0	13 to 14
1817.	85 to 93	74 to 78	1 1 to 1 7	42 to 43	65 to 67	32	0 36	0 08	0 21 to 22	0 0	11 to 12
1818.	87 to 90	91 to 93	1 7 to 1 10	46 to 47	82	0 74 to 75	59	0 125	0 31 to 32	0 0	9 to 9
1819.	86 to 89	135 to 146	1 5 to 1 6	40	0 87 to 90	74	0 36 to 37	93	0 23 to 23	0 15 to 6 17	12 to 13
1820.	72 to 80	121 to 123	1 1 to 1 2	41 104	0 65	61 to 52	31	0 09	0 18	0 0	8 to 10
1821.	77 to 81	118 to 121	0 9 to 0 11	39	0 60 to 60	47	0 25 to 25	104	73	0 17 to 18	6 to 6
1822.	76 to 82	104 to 109	0 9 to 0 10	41 to 41	55	0 39	0 19 to 20	55	0 17 to 18	5 4 to 5 5	7 to 7

Police.

The Times, August 29, 1822.

Guildhall.—Very Mysterious Affair.—On the morning of Sunday, the 18th inst. while the family were absent attending divine service, the house of Mr. Miller, boot and shoemaker, Upper Thames-street, was entered and robbed of property in money, plate, wearing-apparel, &c., to the amount of nearly 50l. Nothing transpired in the course of that day to afford the slightest clue to the robbery; but on the following morning Mary Eagle, the servant at Mr. Jarvis's, who resides directly opposite, came over to Mrs. Miller, and stated that she had seen two men very respectably dressed, apparently gentlemen, knock and ring at the house during church time, and at last observed them open the door with what seemed to her skeleton key, and go in. Mr. Jarvis's family are, it seems, from home, and nobody, she says, was with her in the house at the time the circumstance occurred.

The singularity of the girl's concealing such a fact until the next morning, when she acknowledged she had heard of the robbery, which was the talk of the whole neighbourhood the previous evening, occasioned some suspicion to fall upon her, and she was accordingly brought up to this Justice-room some days ago, and underwent a private examination before Mr. Alderman Cox and Mr. Sheriff Venable, the aldermen of the ward in which the robbery was committed. At that time she stated that she was alone in the house when she heard a bell ring very violently, and on going to the front room witnessed the facts we have above narrated. She knew that Mr. Miller's family was at church, and was told of the robbery in the evening, but did not mention what she had seen to any body till she communicated it to Mrs. Miller.

Upon inquiry among the neighbours, it came out that the girl had been seen at the window during church time, talking to a man in the street, and that there was at that time some man in the room with her. This occasioned a second examination, when she affected to recollect that there was a young man with her,—one John Gay, whose father keeps a coal-shed, at No. 9, Huggin-lane, in that neighbourhood. She denied, however, that she had any conversation with the man in the street, but thought that while they were at the window together, John Gay did speak to some young man outside. There was a young man, she said, stood on the church steps, who asked her if she was going to church; she had seen him once before, but did not know his name, or where he lived. She did not see the faces of the men who went into Mr. Miller's, and should not therefore know either of them if she saw them again.

In consequence of the inquiries which had been made, under the direction of Mr. Alderman Venables and Mr. Rong, his deputy, it was thought proper that the parties should undergo a public examination, and John Gay, Mark Gay, his father, and the girl, accordingly attended at this office yesterday before Mr. Alderman Thompson.

Mark Gay, the father, was first examined. His deposition went only to show in what manner the son had spent his time on the Sunday in question, which he detailed with much minuteness. He knew Mr. Jarvis's maid-servant, and that his son was intimate with her as a sort of sweetheart.

John Gay, who had been kept out of the room while his father was examined, was then called, and required to state where he had passed his time that Sunday. His account coincided pretty correctly with that given by the father, with the exception that the former said that he had dined in Shoe-lane with his sister, about one o'clock, and returned home a little after eight o'clock; whereas the latter stated he dined at home between 2 and 5 o'clock, went out, and returned a little after 10. John Gay said, while he was in the room at Mr. Jarvis's with the young woman, they both observed a young man sitting at Mr. Miller's door, with a bag, and another standing on the church-steps. No conversation, however, passed with either of them in his presence. In this particular he was confronted with Smith, the ward-headle, who declared that in a conversation he had had with him, Gay said that one of the men spoke to Mary Eagle. Being pressed to reconcile this contradiction, he became much confused, and suddenly swooned away in the office. By the assistance of a medical gentleman, who happened to be present, he was soon recovered. He was then directed to withdraw, and Mary Eagle was brought forward.

Her statement differed but little from that she had formerly given. She declared that she did not see the men return out of the house, and denied that she had told Mrs. Miller that one of them came out with a bag on one shoulder and another across his arm. What she had said was, that a neighbour's child had so seen him coming out.

No new fact tending to the discovery of the robbers was elicited in these examinations, but from the various contradictions in the testimony given by John Gay and the young woman, Mr. Ald. Thompson was of opinion that sufficient suspicion attached to them in this mysterious affair to warrant him to commit them for further examination. They were accordingly remanded until Friday next.

Bow-street.—On Tuesday, after a warrant had been made out and signed by the Magistrate for the apprehension of Captain Webb, of the schooner *Ata*, for outrage alleged to have been committed by him upon

John Gillespie and others of his crew off the coast of Africa (as stated in our paper of yesterday), it occurred to Mr. Halls, that as the vessel was lying in the London-docks, in the vicinity of the Thames Police office, the matter came more immediately under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates there. He therefore ordered his warrant to be cancelled, and directed the applicants to go as quickly as possible to the sitting Magistrate at Wapping, and relate their story.

We learn upon inquiry yesterday at the Thames Police office, that the men made application to the sitting Magistrate, Mr. Broderip, on Tuesday afternoon, for a warrant against their Captain, but it was refused on the ground that a Magistrate had no power to issue a warrant for the apprehension of a person charged with the commission of an offence on the high seas. Their only remedy, they were told, was to wait until the next Admiralty sessions, and then prefer a bill of indictment before the grand jury. If a true bill was returned, a warrant would then be issued as a matter of course by the Judge, and the Captain might be taken wherever he could be found.

With this answer the poor fellows very reluctantly left the office.

[The worthy Magistrate of the Thames Police-office is no doubt correct in his view of the question, as to whether he had or had not the power to issue a warrant in this case, but Magistrates have several times ventured to grant warrants for offences on the high seas. Among others, we recollect one about three years ago, when Mr. (now Sir Richard) Birnie issued his warrant for the apprehension of several persons, charged to have been concerned in plundering the wreck of a vessel laden with Irish provisions off the Godwin Sands. Some of the officers apprehended the suspected persons in the neighbourhood of Kingsdown, and two of them were afterwards capitally convicted at the Admiralty sessions, but reprieved. The same course was pursued in the case of the murder of some of the crew of the Fox revenue cutter, by some Deal smugglers. The legality of these warrants was never disputed.]

Queen Square.—The Magistrates of this office have expressed their determination to persevere in the exertion of the powers conferred by the New Vagrant Act, for the abating of that most abominable nuisance growing out of the nightly resort of characters of the worst description to St. James's Park, where they have in many instances, for some time past, been in the habit of sleeping, and passing the whole of the night. The depredations and outrages of those who, pleading as an excuse their inability to pay for lodgings, lurked there in ambush for opportunities to rob and plunder, together with the language and conduct of the abandoned women who choose that place for the scene of their licentious practices, had long rendered it unsafe for any respectable man, and wholly impossible for any female of decent habits, to pass through the Park after nightfall. The exertions of the ordinary constables and park-keepers, powerfully aided as they have been by the almost thorough illumination of the whole of the walks by the new gas lamps, have hitherto proved inadequate to the suppression of this evil; and directions have therefore been given that a party of the Bow-street patrols shall every night be stationed in the Park, to afford security to passengers, with orders to apprehend all disorderly and suspicious characters, and others pointed out by the act passed in the late session of Parliament, and to remove all persons found sleeping and loitering about at unreasonable hours. Accordingly, yesterday, in addition to the 12 men and six women brought up on Tuesday, eight men and eight women, found asleep on the benches, about two o'clock in the morning, were brought to this office; and after undergoing a strict examination, Thomas Gibson, Ann Hanscombe, Sarah Penn, and Elizabeth Strickell, who gave the least satisfactory account of themselves, were committed to Tophillfields, Bridewell, for one month each. John Morrison, R. Meyer, and Wm. Reynolds were remanded for further examination, to give them time to procure the attendance of their friends; and the remainder, having been strictly cautioned against being again found in a similar situation, were discharged.

Religious Persecution.—The Chevalier Ramsay relates, that Fenelon recommended to Prince Charles, the son of our James the Second, never to use compulsion in matters of religion. "No human power," he said, "can force the impenetrable retrenchments of the freedom of the minds. Compulsion never persuades; it only makes hypocrites. When King, interfere in matters of religion, they don't protect it—they enslave it. Give Civil liberty to all, not by approving all religions as indifferent, but by permitting in patience what God permits, and by endeavouring to bring persons to what is right by mildness and persuasion."—How do these enlightened opinions of the good Catholic Bishop put to shame those of many a Protestant!

Degrees of Abuse.—When a Moor abuses his ass, the first word of vituperation is "Cuckold;" "Son of a Jew" is the second; and the last expression of abusive hatred is, "Son of a Christian."

Fresh Water.—Dig a pit upon the sea-shore somewhat above the high-water mark, and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water, fresh and potable. This is commonly practised on the coast of Barbary when other fresh water is wanting.—Bacon's *Sylva Sylvarum*.

Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday morning (Aug. 25.) at the Sun and Horse-shoe, corner of Mortimer-street, Great Titchfield-street, Mary-le-bone, on the body of Mr. James Kelly, a cabinet-maker, in Mortimer-street, whose death had occurred under some suspicious circumstances.

At ten o'clock the jury were sworn by Mr. Stirling, the Coroner, and the following evidence was adduced after a view had been taken of the body:—

Mr. Brice Pymas, of 42, Castle-street East, surgeon, was called in to attend the deceased on Monday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock. Visited him at his house in Mortimer-street. Found him lying on a bed in the attic of his house. Was quite senseless and inanimate. Used the best means to restore him. Believing the case would prove fatal, sent for Mr. Casack, surgeon, of Berners-street, who came and prescribed.

Mr. John Casack, surgeon, sworn.—Was called in and saw deceased in a state of insensibility, breathing very hard, his eyes starting from their sockets, from a pressure on the brain. Could not say what produced the indisposition. Apoplexy would produce such symptoms. Excessive drinking would produce the symptoms he observed, viz: a pressure on the brain, which is apoplexy. All attempts to restore the deceased from his lethargic and inanimate state proved ineffectual; his extremities grew cold, and he soon expired. It was impossible to say if his death was produced by taking improper ingredients, without opening the body.

Coroner.—Is there a suspicion of any thing improper being administered to the deceased?

Beadle.—I am informed by the relatives of the deceased that there is; and some of them are in attendance to substantiate the allegation.

Juror.—The brother of the deceased is in attendance.

Coroner.—Then Mr. Casack will be so kind as to have the body opened, and get the contents of the stomach analyzed.

The brother of the deceased examined, said, "A person of the name of Brown gave my brother four glasses of gin at once; he drank them; Brown admitted to me that my brother was inebriated with beer (a beverage he generally drank) before the gin was given him; and then Mr. Brown took my brother up to his shop, and more liquor was given to him there also. It is reported that something improper was put into the liquor given to my brother in the shop—something to open his body; and though it might be given as a trick merely, yet it is probable what was given for fun might have caused his death."

Several Jurors.—It is our opinion the body should be opened.

Mr. John Davies, a musical instrument maker, Phoenix-street, Soho-square, had known the deceased for 17 years. He was 27 years of age, of a strong constitution and intellect. Witness went to Mr. Brown on Monday night, at whose shop the deceased had visited, for the purpose of speaking to some of his men, about one of them having acted improperly; and witness asked Mr. Brown how much liquor he had given the deceased. Mr. Brown replied—"I gave him four good glasses of spirits." Witness was of opinion that if any thing was given improperly in the liquor, it was given to him in the shop. Mr. Brown refused to say if he had given him more liquor. The deceased was not given to liquor, he drank beer chiefly, and that moderately. He was quite sober at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Martha Kelly, mother-in-law of the deceased.—The deceased was at home at his business on Monday, and worked at his business till between three and four in the afternoon; he went out at that time quite sober to Mr. Brown's, a neighbour, whose men had thrown some clay at the deceased's shop window, and the glass cut his head; the deceased said he would complain to Mr. Brown of the conduct of his men, and if he did not get satisfaction, he would take out a warrant against the men. The deceased's head was bleeding very much. In about a quarter of an hour after the deceased left the house, he was carried home in a senseless state, and remained so till he died. It could not be more than a quarter of an hour that he was absent.

The Surgeons were directed to proceed and examine the body and the contents of the stomach, and it was proposed to adjourn the inquiry till to-morrow.

The Coroner said, it would be better to proceed on with the evidence while the surgeons opened the body. Several persons in the employ of Mr. Brown were examined upon oath, and all delivered the same statement. The following is a summary of the facts disclosed:—The deceased worked in the back part of his own house, with his apprentice. The window of his shop was opposite to the window of Mr. Brown's manufactory, in which above 40 men are employed, one of whom threw a missile at the deceased's shop window; the glass was broken, and it cut the head of the deceased, which bled profusely. In a bigoted state he went to Mr. Brown's house to complain of the conduct of his men.

Mr. Brown, jun., promised he should see the person that did it, but first he gave him four glasses of strong gin. The deceased would have drunk more, but Mr. Brown said he had enough. Mr. Brown, jun., then introduced him to the men, and he pointed out to him the man that threw at him; the man expressed his sorrow, and the deceased said, "Well, I forgive you this once; but if any of you do so again, I will have a warrant for you instantly;" he then left the shop, having drunk no liquor there whatever; on his coming to Mr. Brown's front shop again, he was observed to stagger. Mr. Brown, jun., laughed on observing the sudden effect of the liquor, and the deceased reeled out of Mr. Brown's into the street, and caught hold of the iron railings; he fell on the ground, and some of his friends came, being informed of his situation, and carried him home.

Ambrose Campbell, surgeon, Berners-street, had opened and examined the body at the request of the Coroner and jury; he found the effect of a blow on the head. He was of opinion that something stimulating taken into the stomach, coupled with the blow had produced his death; there was a violent inflammation in all the arteries leading from the heart to the head.

The Coroner said, the case, although it occupied nearly the whole of the day, now reduced itself to a small compass. First, did the man die from taking the spirits? and if so, was Mr. Brown, jun., criminal for administering them to him? He (the Coroner) thought it was indiscreet, and hoped it would prove a warning to him. The jury consulted for some time, and returned the following rather curious verdict:—"Died from some unknown cause, his death being accelerated by the use of ardent spirits."

Seduction.

COUNTY OF DOWN ASSIZES.—RECORD COURT, AUG. 5, 1892.

THOMAS DALY V. GEORGE HENRY SERRATT.

This was an action brought by plaintiff against defendant, for seduction of plaintiff's daughter by defendant, and compensation for loss of services.

Mr. HOLMES opened the case, and stated the nature of the action to the jury, and continued his statement to the following effect:—Here is my client, the unfortunate plaintiff—there is the defendant before you: the plaintiff resides in Killybeg, and deals in carrying linen from this country to England; he lost his wife in 1815, and she left him with six surviving children, 3 girls and 3 boys; the witness, who will be produced to you, is the eldest of the girls, and at the time of the seduction she was 17 years of age; the plaintiff, in the course of his business, left Killybeg in February last, and was absent from that to the 31st March; and on his return home learned, to his great grief, that the defendant had during his absence, accomplished the ruin of his eldest daughter: he, the defendant, had managed to get introduced to her, and frequently paid attention to her, while she had the care of her brothers and sisters. His frequently passing her father's house attracted her attention, and she was, after some time, induced to go out to walk with him. Upon the 23d day of March last he got her into the house, when there was no other person in it; he gave her punch, which he had previously prepared for the occasion, and of which she took only a small wine-glass full, and he afterwards gave her lozenges similarly prepared. She was induced to stay until what he had given her produced its effect; she was first seized with trembling and shivering, and afterwards with stupefaction. Counsel here observed, that he was instructed to state what he was very sorry for, but that there was no doubt some deleterious mixture had been put in the punch, and also in the lozenges which he gave her after she had taken punch. When the defendant had reduced the unfortunate victim to this state of stupefaction, he partly forced her up-stairs, under the pretence that she should have a bedchamber to herself, and forced himself in along with her, and effected his purpose. Counsel here commented severely on the manner in which the defendant had accomplished the ruin of the plaintiff. In the evening, when her aunt, Mrs. Greenan, went to look for her, defendant said, upon his honour, she was not there; and when she went back again a second time, he threatened her with a pistol; when she told her husband of her suspicions, and wished to raise the neighbourhood. He told her it would be wrong to do so on suspicion, but he would go himself and ascertain whether she was there or not. It had been intimated to counsel, that the defence to be set up was to prove she was equally willing to be reduced as he was to be the seducer; but it would be proved to them in evidence that she has never allowed him again to come into her company, though he often attempted it; and when he could not succeed, he endeavoured to defame her character, and publicly stated that she had behaved improperly previous to her connexion with him.

The evidence of Catherine Daly established the case stated by the learned counsel.

Mr. SCRIVEN addressed the jury for the defendant. Of all cases that came before a Court, cases of seduction required to be most minutely examined. He had no instructions to show any obliquity on this unfortunate girl's character, further than what she herself had detailed.

She says she is only 17 years of age; and it was for the jury to consider whether she did not appear older. The defendant is an officer of the Water-guard, and had been in the navy, and was now a Lieutenant on half-pay. It was impossible that any man who had borne his Majesty's commission, fought his country's battles, and assisted to raise her to the pinnacle of glory she had attained, would or could be guilty of what had been so basely insinuated in his learned friend's instructions. What has been done was venial, compared to what was attributed. The offence was mutual; and she, even by her own account, was led "nothing loth." Counsel, after warmly animadverting on the improbability of drugs having been administered, and the mutual concurrence of the parties to the offence, closed his speech by an appeal to the jury, if they found for the plaintiff, not to visit his client with heavy damages; as it was not to be expected that a Lieutenant on half pay could sustain them.

The learned Judge observed, that as the defendant had called no witnesses, the jury were bound to believe, that in despite of the statements of counsel, and the insinuations contained therein, the plaintiff's character was irreproachable, and that had there been any of the rightness, a coming willingness on her part, the counsel and jury would not have been troubled with the matter; for, in that case, their mutual inclinations would have been gratified in a different manner, and carried on by frequent but shorter meetings than a whole night. It appeared to him, that the defendant had created an interest in the bosom of this young creature, which was not at all unaccountable to any one acquainted with the female heart; that an officer, either naval or military, was, and must be, a considerable object of attraction in a village, and if they believed the evidence (which his Lordship saw no reason to doubt,) he, the defendant, certainly had, under the pretence of affection, taken a most base and unworthy advantage of this unfortunate girl, in the absence of her only protector. His Lordship here expatiated with much eloquence and feeling on the want of proper education in young females, and the precarious situation in which they stood, who were deprived of their mothers as early as the plaintiff, and subject to the occasional absence of fatherly protection, and concluded by leaving the question of damages entirely to the jury.

Verdict for plaintiff—100l. damages, and 6d. costs.

Law Intelligence

COURT OF CHANCERY, TUESDAY, AUG. 26, 1892.

At about a quarter past 11 o'clock the Lord Chancellor came into Court, dressed in deep mourning, after having attended the funeral of the late Marquis of Londonderry.

Mr. HART said he had an application to make to the Court, which was of a pressing nature; it was for an injunction to restrain a party from negotiating certain bills of exchange.

Mr. WETHERELL said he had to make an application of a still more pressing nature, which was, therefore, entitled to precedence.

The Lord Chancellor said, that if the counsel were satisfied, he would take the affidavits in both cases home, and endeavour to decide between the parties without the necessity of having counsel; he (the Lord Chancellor) acting as counsel on both sides himself.

Mr. HEALD stated that he, too, had an application to make for an injunction to restrain a party from injuring a coal-mine; and requested that his Lordship would take the affidavits in this as in the other cases.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—I will do as I said—take the affidavits home with me and read them. I cannot sit here after to-day. After ten months severe and incessant labour, I am quite exhausted and unable to go on with business, without some respite. Had this not been the long vacation, I should require an interval of a week to recruit myself, and then I would return to Court; but as it is, my faculties are too much harassed to proceed any further without some intermission; and I am not going to sacrifice my life for the sutors of this Court.

In a few moments afterwards,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL rose and said, that it was the general wish of the Bar, which they requested him to express, that his Lordship would now close his sittings. After his Lordship had been so long harassed by business, and particularly after the distressing duty which he had just performed, the bar requested that he would not add to his fatigue by deferring any longer to close his sittings; especially as a few hours longer could not materially advance business, although they might press heavily upon his Lordship, exhausted as he most necessarily be.

The LORD CHANCELLOR replied with considerable emotion, his Lordship's eyes swimming in tears:—"I have ever in the course of a long professional life cherished the warmest affection towards the Bar; and I receive the expression of this wish as a proof of a return of that feeling on their parts. I feel it most sensibly, and shall continue to recollect it with gratitude."

His Lordship, however, continued to sit for a short time longer.

SUMMER ASSIZES.—BRISTOL, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1822.

At Nisi Prius.—Before Mr. Justice Burrough.

DOR, DENISE OF HILL, v. CRESWICK.

This was an ejectment brought by an uncle to recover certain property from the hands of his niece. The lady defended for, Mary Matilda Creswick, being a minor, her father, Humphry Creswick, stood as defendant upon the record. The case, which was one of some hardship, ran thus:—Mr. Benjamin Hill, of Balwin-street, Bristol, died about the middle of the year 1809; and passing by his son, the plaintiff in the present cause, left his property to his married daughter, Mrs. Mary Matilda Creswick; at her death, to her children, sons or daughters. At the time when the testator made his will, Mary Matilda Creswick, his daughter, had a daughter, the present *defacto* defendant; and a son who was living at that time being since dead, that daughter, the present Mary Matilda Creswick, became entitled to the property.

Mr. GASELER, who led the case of the plaintiff.—John Bartlett Hill proposed to prove the defendant, Mary Matilda Creswick, an illegitimate child; she having been born in the house of her grandfather before her mother's marriage with her reputed father, Humphry Creswick, and while her mother did, in fact, still pass and go by the name of Mary Matilda Hill.

The certificate of marriage was then put in between Humphry Creswick and Mary Matilda Hill. It was dated July, 1806.

Mr. Thomas Strickland, attorney at law, who made the will of old Benjamin Hill, and who had been acquainted with him for many years previous to his death, swore that the present Mary Matilda Creswick was born many months before the marriage of her mother, and while her mother still passed by her maiden name of Mary Matilda Hill. The fact at the time was generally notorious in the neighbourhood.

Cross-examined.—The witness admitted that Benjamin Hill, the testator, had always treated the present defendant as his granddaughter.

Mr. Sergeant PELL, for the defence, dwelt upon the ungracious nature of the action, and contended that Mr. Strickland's evidence was too general to sustain a verdict. There was a farther point for the consideration of the jury; a marriage between Humphry Creswick and Mary Matilda Hill might have taken place secretly, prior to the public manner of 1806. If Benjamin Hill had not been satisfied with the conduct of his daughter, he would not have behaved so favourably to her and to her children.

Mr. Justice BURROUGH said that the jury would not be warranted in presuming a prior marriage. The question was, whether the defendant was a legitimate or an illegitimate child; and that question must be decided upon the evidence of Mr. Strickland.

The jury retired for about half an hour, and at the expiration of that time found a verdict for the plaintiff.

PIPPIN AND HUSBAND v. ELLIOTT.

This was an action for negligence by the defendant, whereby dangerous injury accrued to the plaintiff. Mr. Elliott, a butcher, residing in Bristol, puts a screen over the front of his shop, to protect his meat from the heat of the sun. On the 1st of October last, it happened that the screen was left out after dusk; and Mrs. Pippin, a milk-woman, striking herself against the iron of it, was knocked down by the blow, and very seriously hurt.

It appeared from the evidence on the part of the plaintiff, that the accident happened about six o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Pippin was coming along with a pail of grains upon her head. When she struck herself against the screen-iron she fell with her head upon the curb-stone; she was taken up insensible, and carried into the defendant's shop. After some time the plaintiff was taken home in a chair. She was evidently much hurt. Four doctors attended her, but she recovered notwithstanding. She remained ill and incapable of work for nearly five months.

Dr. Rolfe said that he had been called in ten days after the accident. The plaintiff was then very ill. Witness continued to attend her. It was a long time before the inflammatory symptoms abated. Witness had charged 48l. for medicines and surgical assistance.

Mr. Sergeant PELL submitted that Dr. Rolfe's charge could not be evidence. The action was brought by the husband and wife for damage sustained in person by the latter. The husband would be entitled to his separate action for special damages in the shape of the surgeon's bill; and if the jury gave the amount of that bill in their damages upon the present case, still the husband would not be barred of his recovery in a future proceeding.

Mr. ADAM, for the plaintiff, insisted that the surgeon's bill might be given in evidence in aggravation of damages. The amount which the doctor charged for the cure served to show the extent of the injury sustained.

Mr. Sergeant PELL said, that such special damage was not even stated in the plaintiff's declaration.

Mr. ADAM contended, that the allegation was not necessary, and cited a dictum of Mr. Justice Powell in support of his position.

Mr. Justice BURROUGH agreed to reserve the point. Mr. Justice Powell was high authority; but the dictum quoted seemed to have been extra-judicially given.

Mr. Sergeant PELL.—If it is not necessary to allege such a fact in this in the declaration, how can a defendant ever know what he has to answer?

Witnesses agreed that it was becoming dark at the time of the accident; but there was a strong gas light burning in the shop of the defendant.

Mr. Sergeant PELL, for the defence, contended in the first place, that, admitting negligence to have occurred on the part of the defendant, still, if there had been a want of reasonable care by the plaintiff, there could be no recovery in the present action. The principle which he was stating had been fully settled in the case, 4th East, of "Butterfield and Forrester." In that case defendant, who was repairing his house, extended a pole the whole way across the high-road. The defendant, riding along, just at the time when the lamps were lighted, was thrown from his horse, and hurt by the obstruction. Clearly there had been no right or title in the defendant Forrester to obstruct the highway by putting a pole across it; but it appearing that there was light enough at the time of the accident for the plaintiff to have seen the obstruction if he had been riding at a reasonable pace, a verdict, under the Judge's holding had been found for the defendant. Now the present case, as he (Mr. Sergeant PELL) submitted, would stand precisely upon the ground of "Butterfield and Forrester." There was light in the shop of the defendant, Mr. Elliott; and the plaintiff, with ordinary care, might have seen the screen before she came to it. But the facts which would be proved by witnesses for the defence, put the case of the plaintiff completely out of court. It would appear that the screen in question stood near seven feet above the ground; that the plaintiff had struck her pail, not her head, against it; and that the injury she had received had arisen purely from her fall. The declaration of the plaintiff, as soon as she was brought to herself, and while she was still sitting in the shop of the defendant, clearly proved what, at that time, was her own view of the case; she had said to Mr. Elliott, "the fault was my own; if I had let go my pail, the thing would not have happened."

Two witnesses were then called on the part of the defendant, who spoke to the above declaration made by Mrs. Pippin. One of them thought that the plaintiff struck her pail only in the first instance, against the screen of the defendant.

Mr. Sergeant PELL confessed the hardship of the plaintiff's case, and lamented the serious hurt she had received; but submitted that the jury, however they might compassionate her situation, would be bound to give a verdict against her.

Mr. ADAM, in reply, insisted that there had been no culpable carelessness on the part of his unfortunate client.

Mr. Justice BURROUGH said, that the question for the decision of the jury was, whether the plaintiff had sustained injury through the misfeasance of the defendant. The fact of this screen having been left out after dark, would of itself have been sufficient to support an indictment; but an action for damages must stand upon different ground. Now the jury would dismiss from their minds altogether the argument as to the plaintiff's having had a pail upon her head; she was entitled to carry the pail upon her head, and to walk upon the footpath with it; and to walk unobstructed as far as any reasonable height with it. Artisans of every description were in the habit of going along the streets, towards the evening particularly, with their goods upon their heads, and the streets must be kept clear that they might so pass along in safety. The pail had nothing at all to do with the case; and the gas light in the defendant's shop had very little. The glare of the light might prevent people from seeing the obstruction—aged or shortsighted people would, in all probability, not see it. The thing had no business there at all; its use was over; its use was to keep off the sun, and it had no business up at night. The woman's declaration that the accident had happened by her own fault would be taken by the jury with a reference to the circumstances under which it had been made. She recovered from a kind of swoon; saw the defendant alarmed, and said, "It was my own fault; if I had let go the pail, it would not have happened;" meaning, probably, that if she had had presence of mind enough to have let go her pail, she might have saved herself from falling, or from some part of the hurt she had received. If the jury were satisfied that the plaintiff had sustained injury, they would understand that she had sustained it in the ordinary and lawful exercise of her occupation, and they would be bound to give her such temperate damages as might recompense the personal suffering to which she had been subjected.

The jury, after retiring for a few minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 30s.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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General Summary.

The Madras Papers that arrived yesterday contain Extracts from London Journals by the Yonk; but these do not extend to a later date than the English Papers received here.

In the present state of uncertainty as to the arrangement of the Cabinet at home, we have looked with the greatest care through all the Papers that have reached us, and do not observe any thing which could induce a belief of Mr. Canning relinquishing the Governor Generalship of India, to remain in any ministerial office. The last public mention made of his name is on the occasion of a Dinner given to him at Liverpool, preparatory to his departure for India; and as this happened so late as the 30th of August, when a sufficient time had elapsed to ascertain whether he would be likely to join the Ministry or not, we may consider it as more than probable that his destination for India was unchanged by the recent events in England.

With some feverish and capricious persons in this city, who have the strangest and most unaccountable notions as to what are fair and proper subjects of public discussion, it would seem to be a crime little short of High Treason to speak of our expected Governor General at all; as if every allusion to a future Governor General must be offensive to a present one. We would not pay so ill a compliment to the Gentleman now holding that office as to suppose that he could be numbered among the class to which we allude; we are satisfied that such a feeling is confined to certain (well meaning perhaps, but) injudicious friends, who affect to shew their zeal by discovering insult where none could be intended, and construing the most innoxious trifles into wanton and pointed sarcasm and defiance. If such persons would but take half the pains to discover the good they do themselves, which they bestow on the task of aggravating all that they can torture into evil in others, we should soon have a more peaceable as well as a more happy community than we now boast in this City of Palaces.

If fire-brands were actually scattered through our streets, (as has been figuratively alleged to be done through the country) every good citizen who saw one fall near his path would endeavour to quench and extinguish it: but a contrary practice seems now to prevail, and if a spark even accidentally alights near an inhabitant's abode, it seems the highest pleasure that his neighbours can enjoy to fan the spark into a flame. This is literally the case at present, more perhaps than at any former period; and we have thus had our attention called to paragraphs in the *JOURNAL*, one relating to *Heraldry*, and the other to *Festivities*, in both of which it was supposed the most offensive allusions were contained, though we can assert with confidence that no such ideas ever existed in our minds as those which have been kindly affixed to the paragraphs in question, by some of those "good natured Friends" whose microscopic eyes are always on the watch for wonders, and who so often strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

It is needless to say more on a subject so capable of exaggeration where Anger and Malevolence are made the Interpreters. There are hundreds, however, who take Good-Sense and Good-Humour as better guides, when called on to pronounce their opinions on the exaggerated and magnified faults of their fellow men; and to them we may safely leave the decision of such a point as the one alluded to in these hasty remarks.

We intended this, when we commenced it, to be introductory to the Extracts from English Papers; but as it refers to subjects contained in the Asiatic Sheets of former Numbers, we include it in that Department, and refer to the English Extracts in their usual place.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	205	8	4	205	12	per 100
Dubloons,		30	8	4	31	5	each
Joos, or Peasas,		17	8	4	17	12	each
Dutch Ducats,		4	4	4	4	12	each
Louis D'Ors,		8	4	4	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,		198	4	4	199	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,		3	6	4	3	7	6 each

Chowringhee Theatre.

The Lovers of Dramatic Entertainment will be pleased to hear that the Theatre opens this evening; when two of the most amusing Pieces will be performed. The first is the Farce of "WHAT NEXT?" and the second the Entertainment of "TOO LATE FOR DINNER."—Those who remember the inimitable humour of *Nicholas Trill* in the last of these Farces, will be delighted to learn that the same Amateur will perform this part; and that the amusing character of "SNAGGS" a Village Tooth-Drawer, in the first Piece will be personated by the same irresistibly comic individual. The other parts of the cast will no doubt be well filled, and great gratification may be fairly expected. The performance is announced to commence on the entrance of the Honorable the Governor General. We hope to see a crowded House, with as much good humour every where as there is likely to be on the Boards; that the exertions of our Amateur Band may receive their best and most satisfactory reward.

Another Attack of Dacoits.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir, If the annexed account of an attempt upon Captain Brady is deemed fit for public information, I beg you will make use of it as you wish. It is not necessary of course to publish my Signature, for I merely communicate with you under my proper name, in order to give you confidence with respect to the fact.

Your's faithfully,

January 29, 1823.

The success of the Dacoits in the district of Nuddea has inspired them with a greater spirit of adventure than would be believed in a country provided with an efficient Police. The remarkable instances of attack on the late Mr. Imlach and on the Gentleman in the Mutta Banga River, would perhaps be eclipsed in atrocity were more of the Dacoity acts known; but the facility with which these marauders find shelter against the pursuits of Justice render them doubly adventurous. It is necessary therefore to be at all times prepared against them, when either business or pleasure induce people to travel that way.

Another attempt of violence took place a few days ago upon Captain Brady of the Country Service, (whose name I am permitted to use), on an excursion up to Sooksagor. Whilst this Gentleman was between Bansbariah and Sooksagor, he perceived at about 4 o'clock in the evening, a swift pulling Boat, with 15 or 20 people, put out towards him;—at first he had no suspicion of their purpose, but his servants began to show symptoms of apprehension, for the Boat appeared making towards them, even after Captain B. had varied his course to ascertain this fact. It was evident then, that he had no good to expect from them, for when hailed to keep off they made no reply, but kept pulling in a direct line upon him. It was time now for Captain B. to make the best preparation he could for defence; but before he had loaded his fowling piece, the Dacoit Boat came violently in contact with his, and one of his men from fear sprung over-board to swim on shore. Captain B. immediately opposed himself to the foremost man, and so well did his resolute conduct operate on the minds of the Dacoits that in an instant, bustle and flight ensued.

Captain B. kept his eye upon them as they retreated, and fired two or three shots over them, in order to make them aware of the sort of entertainment he had prepared if another visit was attempted.

It may be remembered that in the case of Mr. Imlach they came upon him in the same overwhelming manner with a view to swamp his Boat, and unfortunately from his unprovided state, he fell a victim to their cruelty; this case might have been attended with the same lamentable consequences, had Capt. B. shown an irresolute disposition, as his gun was charged with powder only. Pursuit would have been useless, for they possessed an amazing advantage in swiftness over Capt. B.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

During the temporary suspension (for I would fain hope it is nothing more) of the Concerts at the Chowringhee Theatre, it must be gratifying to the Lovers of Harmony to hear that a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music is to take place on Friday the 7th proximo, at the Town Hall, for the benefit of the distressed Widow and Family of the late Mr. D. B. Dias. The arrangements for the Evening of Performance, I am informed, are under the able direction and scientific taste of the Conductor of the Phil-Harmonic Concerts, whose assistance on such an occasion, tendered as it has been, gratuitously, reflects equal honor on his feelings as a man, and on his liberality as a Professor of Music.

The Instrumental department, it is reported, will be supported by all the Professional Talent, strengthened by an accession of the most distinguished Amateurs, in the Settlement; who, influenced by one common sentiment of benevolence towards the Widow and Family of the deceased Musician, have generously stepped forward to promote their interest,—to enhance the pleasures of the Evening, and to render the Entertainment at once as complete as possible, and deserving the countenance of a munificent Public. It is expected that the arrangements in the Vocal department, if certain aids calculated upon are obtained, will exhibit a rich combination of Amateur excellence, and Professional science, and furnish, in the *tout ensemble*, one of the most splendid treats of the kind, ever witnessed in Calcutta.

With so much in prospect, to gratify and amuse the most fastidious, it is hoped that the exertions on foot to render the approaching Concert worthy of the high patronage with which it has already been honored, will ensure an overflowing House, and demonstrate that the proverbial liberality of the Community of this Settlement, when the object of it, as in the present instance, is, to succour the distressed, has not been appealed to in vain.

January 30, 1823.

AMATEUR.

Ship Launch.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Having hitherto observed no account in your widely-circulated Paper of the Ship Launch which took place the day before yesterday, if you deem the following worthy of a corner in your Paper, it is much at your service.

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J.

January 30, 1823.

On Tuesday, the 28th instant, a little after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was launched from the Dock Yard of Mr. Francis Vriegon at Howrah, (late Mathew Smith's), a Vessel of 400 Tons, built under the inspection of Mr. Thomas Davies. After the usual ceremony was performed by the Harbour Master and another Gentleman (deputed by the Owner on the occasion), she was named "THE JOSEPH BARRETTO." The beauty of her model, solidity of workmanship, and the very best materials known to be always employed in all works done in this Concern, were generally remarked. The general style of excellence in which this Fifth Vessel is finished, sufficiently displayed itself, as she majestically glided into her destined element, amidst the cheering acclamations of the observing multitude.

Soon after the Launch, the party, small but respectable, who had witnessed it, partook of a Collation at the Howrah House, where success was drunk to THE JOSEPH BARRETTO, and long life to the worthy Gentleman after whom she was named; to which followed the health of the Master Builder, the Proprietor of the Howrah Docks, and other appropriate Toasts on the occasion. The party, at sun-set, retired from the hospitable board, highly gratified.

The Howrah Docks are understood to be the largest in the vicinity of Calcutta without exception, in one of them even a 74 gun Ship may be accommodated: this is pumped out with a Steam Engine, constructed upon the plan of that at Chandpaul Ghat for filling the Aqueducts of this City.

New Scale of Duties in India.

A Mercantile Friend to the JOURNAL has very obligingly furnished us with a Translation of the New Tariff of Duties, and Revised Regulations enacted for the Commerce of Batavia, originally published in the Dutch language. It has been translated with great care, by a person competent to the task; and as it is a Document of the greatest value to the Mercantile Community of India, we feel great pleasure in being made the channel of its first publication.

Alterations and Additions to the Custom House Regulations and Tariff of Duties of the 29th August, 1811—for the Netherlands Possessions in the East Indies.

JAVA AND MADURA.

ART. 1.—Are declared totally free from the payment of any Duties Inwards;

Every Article of the produce of any of the Netherlands Possessions in the Indian Archipelago, as also of the States situated in the same under the Government of their Native Princes, at peace with the Netherlands Government; when imported by Dutch Ships, or Native Vessels placed on the same footing with the Dutch ones directly, and without having touched at any Foreign Port or Ports.

ART. 2.—All Goods others than those described in Article 1st, as well as the abovementioned when imported by Foreign Vessels, or if brought by Dutch or Native Vessels which have in the course of their voyage touched at Foreign Ports; shall be subjected to the payment of the full Import Duties.

ART. 3.—On all Goods which have not been already, nor are by these Regulations subjected to a special Export Duty, shall be paid on exportation *two per Cent.* of their value, according to the market price of the day; whether exported by Dutch or Foreign Vessels.

ART. 4.—Until the final arrangements are completed respecting the Tariff now in contemplation for the Duties Inwards and Outwards, the Duties on Exportation of the following Articles, in addition to those already fixed shall be; on

	By Dutch Vessels.	By Foreign Do.
Campher, (Japan).....	5½ per Pecul,	7
Copper, (ditto).....	3½ ditto	7
Mace,	10 ditto	20
Cloves,	9½ ditto	19
Nutmegs,	9½ ditto	19
Oil,	1½ ditto	3
Birds' Nests, 1st sort,	475 ditto	940
Ditto, 2d ditto,	316 ditto	632
Ditto, 3d ditto,	237 ditto	474

ART. 5.—The Collectors of Customs are bound to furnish, all Goods exported from Java or Madura, with Certificates of their having paid the full Duties to which such Goods are liable, whenever these may be required of them. The Goods accompanied by such Certificates, shall be allowed to enter and be re-exported *Duty Free*, in and from all Netherlands Possessions in India and back again to Java or Madura, without any hindrance. Goods having been originally entered into Entrepot, must however pay the full inward as well as outward Duties, before the abovementioned Certificates can be obtained for them.

ART. 6.—In confirmation of the Regulations already promulgated, the establishment of an Entrepot shall be permitted only at the Port of Batavia; and that, for all descriptions of Goods, with the exception of Sugar. The Entrepot Duty is fixed by the present publication at one fourth of the Duties inwards.

ART. 7.—The coasting trade of Java and Madura, in well known Colonial Shipping, is freed from all formalities, acts of security, &c. excepting the following:

A. The customary general Entries inwards and permissions for loading.

B. The above specified Ships belonging to Java or Madura, shall upon exportation of Coffee or Sugar from those Islands in order to be carried to other Ports thereon, be obliged to give sufficient security for the amount of the Duties payable on such Goods, which security will be cancelled on the production of a Certificate proving their having been actually reloaded on Java or Madura.

C. All Vessels not belonging to Java or Madura, but admitted to trade along the Coasts of those Islands, shall enjoy the above privileges; with the additional provision that they shall have to furnish security for the Duties outwards, not only on Coffee and Sugar but all other Goods.

Friday January 31. 1823.

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D. All the documents appertaining to the above enumerated Entries and Securities shall be executed gratis at the several Custom Houses for the Natives.

REGULATIONS.

Relative to all the other Netherlands Possessions in India, with the exception of Malacca.

ART. 8.—The whole of the Custom-House Regulations at present in force in Java and Madura, or established by this publication, are hereby declared to be in future applicable to the above described Possessions, viz. That the duties inwards to be levied on all articles on which the Duties are not fixed by this or former publication, when imported by Dutch or Colonial Ships, shall be six per cent. ad valorem. On such Goods imported by Foreign Ships or Colonial Vessels from any ports belonging to Foreign Powers, twelve per cent. according to the principles of valuation contained in the 16th Article of the Regulations of 20th August 1818. It is incumbent on the several Residents or other high authorities, to examine into, and report in how far these Duties may be pernicious or inapplicable to the places under their Government.

ART. 9.—Goods imported from Java or Madura into these Possessions by Dutch Ships or Native Vessels having acquired the same privileges, as Dutch, accompanied by the Certificate specified in Article 5, shall be freed from all Duties on importation.

ART. 10.—The outward Duties at present in force in the above described Possessions shall continue to be levied on the same footing, as hitherto until more particular Regulations on that subject are published on Goods exported to any other Dutch Port or to the Ports of such Native Princes and Governments (among which that of Siam is included) as are at peace with the Netherlands Government. The Duties shall be doubled on exportations to Foreign Ports.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO MALACCA.

ART. 11.—The Duties to be levied at this Port on Goods whereof the Duties are not fixed by this or former Regulations; shall be one per cent. when imported by Dutch Vessels, and two per cent. when brought by Foreign Vessels, both according to the market value.—ART. 1st of these Regulations applies equally to Malacca.

ART. 12.—In the same manner, Provision made in Article 9th, shall be applicable to Malacca.

ART. 13.—The present Duties outwards on the produce and manufactures of Malacca itself shall as yet remain in vigour.

ART. 14.—Such Goods as have paid Duties on importation into Malacca or have produced the Certificates mentioned in Article 5th, are freed from outward Duties.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

ART. 15.—No alteration whatsoever is made by the foregoing additions and emendations to the existing Custom House Regulations in respect to the Ports or Places in Netherlands India, which may or not be visited or touched at; nor of the laws relative to the navigation between these several Possessions; all which remain in full force.

ART. 16.—No confiscation of Goods shall take place in future, except a wilful deception, or design to defraud Government can be proved. All neglect or contravention of legal formalities (except it be of a very serious nature) will be punished in future by a fine of one to three per cent. of the value of the Goods according to circumstances. These fines may in particular cases be mitigated to a less amount than one per cent. on the value, as low as twenty five guilders to an European, and ten guilders to a Native at the discretion of the Director General of Customs for Batavia, and in the other places of the Residents or highest Civil Authorities.

Persons deeming themselves injured by such decisions, are at liberty to appeal to the Governr or General.

ART. 17.—The present Regulations shall be enforced in Java and Madura on the 1st of September next, and in all the other Possessions, fourteen days after this publication shall have been known there.

Done at Batavia, July 9, 1823.

(Signed) VANDER CAPELLEN.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

The Secretary General, (Signed) P. MERKUS.

TARIFF OF IMPORT, EXPORT, AND ENTREPOT DUTIES.

Species of Goods.	Imported by Dutch Ships		Imported by Foreign Ships		For Export with all Vessels without exception.	For Entrepot with all Vessels without exception.
	£.	¢.	£.	¢.		
Opium...	Patna, per chest of 1 picul...	350	350		5 per Cent. on amount of its value.	1-fourth part of the Import Duties.
	Benares, ditto ditto,	350	350			
	Malva, ditto ditto,	350	350			
	Turkey, ditto ditto,	200	200			
	In loafs, per picul,	10	15			
Tobacco...	Manufactured, per ditto, ...	10	25			
	Havanah & Matilla, per thousand	6	10			
	Sigars, America, per ditto	2	4			
	Bengal, per ditto,	4	4			
	European, per do.	2	4			
Wines.	Snuff of all kinds, per lb. ...	10	10			
	Ordinary.	Red { In casks, per hhd.	18	20		
		{ In bottles, per 100 ...	7	14		
		White { In casks, per hhd.	10	20		
		{ In bottles, per 100 ...	5	15		
		Cape Wine, per pipe,	25	30		
	Fine.	Teneriffe, per pipe,	30	36		
		Catalonia, per pipe,	25	30		
		Madeira { per pipe	40	70		
		{ per 100 bottles	12	20		
		Port { per pipe	30	50		
		{ 100 bottles	12	20		
		Xeres { per pipe	30	45		
		{ 100 bottles	12	18		
		Calcutta { per pipe	30	40		
		{ 100 bottles	10	15		
Beer.	Rhinish.	{ per hhd.	17	30		
		{ 100 bottles	12	20		
		Champagne pr doz. bottles	2	5		
		Burgundy, pr. doz. bottles	1 1/2	2 1/2		
		La Fite, per doz. bottles	1 1/2	2 1/2		
	Muscov.	Chateau Margaux, ditto	1 1/2	2 1/2		
		Louet, per dozen bottles...	1 1/2	2 1/2		
		Frontinac, pr. doz. bottles	1 1/2	2 1/2		
		Rivis Altes, pr doz. bottles	1 1/2	2 1/2		
		Dutch, { per 1/2 pipe, ...	4	6		
	Foreign.	{ per 100 bottles, ...	4	4		
		{ per hoghead, ...	8	12		
		{ per 100 bottles, ...	8	12		
		{ per hoghead, ...	8	12		
		{ per 100 bottles, ...	8	12		
Apple and Pear Juice.	Wine.	{ per 1/2 hoghead, ...	2	4		
		{ per 100 bottles, ...	4	6		
		{ per hoghead, ...	2	4		
		{ per 100 bottles, ...	2	4		
		{ per hoghead, ...	2	4		
Vinegar.	Beer.	{ per hoghead, ...	1 1/2	3		
		{ per 100 bottles, ...	1 1/2	3		
		Artificial { per hoghead, ...	12	18	} not per mitted.	
		{ per 100 bottles, ...	10	15		
		{ in casks pr. can	4	6		
Gin.	Dutch.	{ in whole cases, ...	1	1 1/2		
		{ in half cases, ...	1	1 1/2		
		Foreign, { in casks pr. can	20	20	} not per mitted.	
		{ in whole cases, ...	5	5		
		{ in half cases, ...	2 1/2	2 1/2		
Brandy.	per pipe, ...	{ per 100 bottles, ...	35	45		
		{ per 100 bottles, ...	15	20		
		Rum, Arrack & Vo.	40	60	} not per mitted.	
		Aquedants, ... { reign.	15	20		
		{ in whole or half bottles	2	3		
Liquors of all sorts.	per dozen, ...	{ ditto ditto, ...	1 1/2	2		
		{ per dozen of long bottles, ...	2	3		
		{ in stone bottles or others	4	3		
		Mineral Waters of all kinds, ...	4	3		
		{ per hundred, ...				

Species of Goods.		Imported by Dutch Ships.	Imported by Foreign Ships.	For Export with all Vets on amount of its value.	For Entrepot with all Vets without exception.
		F.	F.	2 per Cent.	1-fourth part of the Import Duties.
Alkilarie,	{ per ½ pipe,	12	15	} 2 per Cent. on amount of its value.	} 1-fourth part of the Import Duties.
	{ per dozen bottles	1½	2½		
Malaga,	{ per ½ pipe,	12	15		
	{ per dozen bottles	1½	2½		
Lacrima Christi, ..	per ditto,	1½	2½		
Paccaritt,	per ditto,	1½	2½		
Rots,	per ditto,	1½	2½		
Cyprus,	per ditto,	1½	2½		
Chiras,	per ditto,	1½	2½		
Constantia,	{ per ½ aan,	15	25		
	{ per dozen bottles	1½	3		
Tokay,	in bottles pr. doz.	1½	2½		
Old Tint,	ditto ditto,	2	3		
Malvoisie,	{ per ½ pipe,	15	25		
	{ per dozen bottles	2	3		
Goosberry Wine, ...	{ in large bot- } tles per piece, }	2	3		

PARTICULAR REGULATIONS.

1st.—All the Goods mentioned in the Tariff, will be permitted to remain one year in Entrepot; but after the expiration of this period, the full Import Duties must be paid according to Article XI. of the Regulation.

2dly.—When any of the Goods mentioned in this Tariff, are taken out of Entrepot for home consumption, the Duties of Entrepot already paid, will be deducted from the amount of Import Duties.

N. B.—These Goods however will not be permitted to be transferred from the one to the other, before a term of 14 days is elapsed between the first beginning in Entrepot and taking out, according to the publication of the 13th of October, 1821.

3dly.—Opium shall not be admitted into Entrepot, nor be taken out of it, in a less quantity than 2 Chests.

4thly.—Tobacco, Wine, or other Drinkables, will not be admitted into Entrepot, nor permitted to be taken out of it in less quantities than amount to the value of 4000, with the exception however of Gin, which will be permitted to be taken out of Entrepot, by 100 Cases at a time; although no quantity under the above-mentioned value of 4000 will be admitted into it.

5thly.—All damaged and spoilt Wine must be declared as such before it has passed the Boom: a statement of the case with them be drawn up; after which the said Sour Wine will be subjected merely to the lowest Duties, payable according to this Tariff on Vinegar. No claim to this indulgence will be admitted on any Wine that has passed this Boom.

6thly.—Any kinds of Wines not mentioned in this Tariff, will be ranked and pay the same Duties, as those with which they agree best in quality and value.

7thly.—Whenever Wine in Casks is entered, without having been previously filled up on Board, the following allowance for leakage shall be made, viz:—

On Wine in Casks imported from Europe, 3 per cent. from any other part, 2 per cent.; on Wine in Bottles, imported from any Country without exception, an allowance of 2 per cent. for leakage will be made; whenever the Importer thinks fit to fill up the Casks, on Board, before they are landed, no allowances for leakages will be made; and then the number of Casks expended in filling up the others must be accounted for satisfactorily to the Water Fiskaal.

8thly.—For leaking on Champaign Wine an allowance of 8 per cent. will be made when the whole quantity declared on Board is entered, but no allowance will be made when the cases or baskets have been filled up.

9thly.—For leakage of Beer in Casks, an allowance of 4 per cent. will be made when imported from Europe; from any other place 3 per cent., for leakage of Beer in Bottles 8 per cent., but in case the Chests or Boxes containing such have been filled up on Board, no allowance shall be made, and the deficiency in the number declared, must be accounted for satisfactorily to the Water Fiskaal.

10thly.—The Regulations contained in the preceding Articles are also applicable to Cider, Perry, and Vinegar, with an exception of the Wine Vinegar, for which an allowance of 2 per cent. only will be made from wherever it may be imported.

11thly.—All distilled Liquors, imported in Casks, not having been filled up on Board, and coming from Europe, or America, shall be entitled

to an allowance of 3 per cent., for leakage, from all other Ports 2 per cent. only, when imported in Bottles from any Port whatsoever without exception 2 per cent.

In case the whole quantity declared on Board is not landed, no allowance for leakage will be made, and the Importer shall be obliged to account satisfactorily to the Water Fiskaal for the deficiency.

12thly.—On all Liquors, Syrups, Fruits in Brandy, and Mineral Waters will be allowed for breakage 3 per cent., without exception from whence they may be imported; however in case of deficiency in the quantity landed, they shall be subjected to the Regulations contained in the 11th Article.

13thly.—All Gins, imported in Foreign Vessels, from Foreign Ports shall be looked upon as Foreign. When imported in Foreign Vessels from Holland a Certificate must be produced, to prove its manufacture, and identity, as otherwise it will be considered Foreign.

14thly.—Spirits, Liquors, &c. imported in any other kind or size of Casks than those mentioned herein, shall pay accordingly to proportional contents.

15thly.—No Entrepot will be granted to artificial Vinegar, Foreign Gin, Rum, Arrack or Aqnédente.

PUBLICATION OF 16th FEBRUARY, 1822.

Awaiting the accomplishment of the Tariff for the Import and Export Duties, we have thought fit to publish those parts which are at present in readiness.

We have accordingly thought proper and order.

1st.—With preference to the Regulations for levying the Import and Export Duties, Decreed on the 29th of August 1819, including also to the publication of the 7th September 1821, when it was understood in settling the Duties on Opium, that a Decree should be paid for the purpose of settling the following Tariff:—It is understood and ordered that to begin from the 1st of March next, the Import, Export, and Entrepot Duties on Opium, Tobacco, Liquids, and all the other Articles mentioned in the following Tariff, must be levied according to the Regulations provided for therein.

2nd.—That those Goods which have once paid the full Import and Export Duties according to this Tariff, shall be admitted into all the other Dutch Possessions in India, without paying any further Duties; all the Regulations at present in force, in every other Possessions for levying an Import Duty on the Goods abovementioned, being cancelled by this Decree.

3d.—For the purpose of securing to the Merchant the above indulgence, the Collector of Customs shall furnish the Exporter of such Goods as have paid the full Import and Export Duties, with a Certificate to that effect, on producing which, such Goods shall be exempted as above said.

Madras News.

Madras, January 16, 1823.—The Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, commenced at the Court House on the Bench yesterday forenoon, pursuant to Proclamation.

The following are the names of the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

The Hon. L. G. K. MURRAY, Foreman.

James Cochrane,	Herbert Ryder,
George E. Russell,	E. J. Gascoigne,
Thomas Daniel,	John William Dare,
William Oliver,	James Graham,
T. A. Oakes,	A. Wilcock,
John M'Kerrell,	J. C. Morris,
J. W. Lewis,	David Leighton,
Edward B. Wrey,	Edward Gordon,
Jonathan D. Gleig,	William Hart, and
William D. Brodie,	J. Beaumont, Esqrs.

The Grand Jury having been sworn, the Honorable Sir Willingham Franklin delivered a luminous charge from the Bench, which was replete with legal information, bearing upon the cases for investigation—prepared by general observations, called forth by the state of the Calendar.—We hope to be able to give this Charge at some length in a future publication. After the Charge the Grand Jury retired, for the purpose of commencing their important duty.

The Court stands adjourned until to-morrow forenoon at 11 o'clock.

The Comedy of the School for Reveng will be performed at the Pantheon by the Mount Actors on Tuesday the 21st instant.

A Subscription for the distressed and suffering Irish had just been opened at the date of the last accounts, at Ceylon.

Subscriptions notified.—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor Fifty Guineas. The Honorable Sir H. Gifford, Chief Justice, 500 Rs Dollars.—Madras Government Gazette.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Government Orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 23, 1823.

Mr. E. Bury, Register of the Zillah Court at Tirhoot.

Mr. H. P. Russell. Ditto Ditto at Behar.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 20, 1823.

Lieutenant Colonel Watson Hunter, attached to the Honorable Company's European Regiment, having furnished a Medical Certificate of his inability to perform the active duties of his profession, that Officer is transferred, at his own request, to the Invalid Establishment, from the 15th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, of the Invalid Establishment, is appointed to Command the 1st Battalion of Native Invalids, in succession to Featherston, who has proceeded to Europe on Furlough.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Infantry.—Major Patrick Byres to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 15th January 1823, in succession to Hunter invalided.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain William Short to be Major. Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant John Oliver to be Captain of a Company. Ensign George Edwin Cary to be Lieutenant,—from the 15th January 1823, in succession to Byres promoted.

Mr. John Tierney having furnished an Affidavit of his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors to a Cadetship of Infantry on this Establishment, is admitted to the Service accordingly.—Date of arrival in Fort William, 16th December 1822.

Lieutenant Peter La Touche, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival in Fort William, 16th January 1823.

Assistant Surgeon Rutherford, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from Canton, is permitted to proceed thence to Europe on Furlough for the benefit of his health.—The Furlough granted to Dr. Rutherford is, with reference to General Orders of the 15th September 1821, to commence from the 8th March 1822, the period of the sailing of the Ship PALMYRA on which he quitted Bengal, on his original Furlough to Europe, published in General Orders of the 9th February last, but subsequently committed to Eight Months' leave of absence in those of the 23rd June following.

Captain A. Dick, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for Twelve Months.

Lieutenant George Warren, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Fort Saint George on his private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for Six Months.

The leave of absence obtained by Ensign W. O'Brien, of the Fort Marlboro' Local Corps, from the Local Government of Bencoolen, to come round to Bengal for the benefit of his health, for Six Months, is confirmed by the Supreme Government.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 21, 1823.

The following Appointment made by the Governor General is published in General Orders:

Brevet-Major H. C. Streetfield, of His Majesty's 57th Regiment of Foot, to be Military Secretary and an Aide-de Camp to the Governor General.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 24, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract (Paragraph 107) of a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Military Department, dated the 31st July 1822, be published in General Orders:

Para. 107. We have permitted Mr. Morgan Powell (of whose Conditional Appointment you were advised in the 13th Paragraph of our Letter in this Department, dated the 24th November 1821) to proceed to his duty as an Assistant Surgeon, upon your Establishment.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Surgeon John Cranford to be Secretary to the Medical Board, in succession to Surgeon Jameson, deceased.

Lieutenant Cosby Borrowes, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, on Furlough under the extreme urgency of his case, to proceed to Europe is permitted for one Year, without Pay, on his private affairs.

Major James Pollarton Dundas, of the Artillery Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his Health.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

17th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain James Blackney to be Major. Brevet Captain and Lieutenant William Walkinshaw, to be Captain of a Company. Ensign John Hay to be Lieutenant, in succession to Macpherson, deceased—dates of Commissions to be assigned hereafter.

The appointments notified in General Orders of the 7th ultimo, of Deputy Superintending Surgeon James MacDowell, to be a Superintending Surgeon, and of Surgeon Charles Hunter, to be Deputy Superintending Surgeon, are to have effect from the 5th January 1823, the date of dispatch of the Ship BENZAL MERCHANT, on which vessel Superintending Surgeon A. Dickson has proceeded to Europe.

The following Promotions are made by Government:

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon William Ledmon to be Surgeon from the 5th January 1823, in succession to Hunter appointed Deputy Superintending Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Tytler, M. D. to be Surgeon from the 20th January 1823, in succession to Jameson deceased.

Captain P. M. Hay of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry is nominated to the temporary Command of the Chittagong Provincial Battalion.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors; the Cadet of Artillery is promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Artillery.—Mr. Edward Francis O'Hanlon, date of arrival in Fort William 15th January 1823.

Infantry.—Mr. Henry William James Wilkinson, date of arrival in Fort William 14th January 1823.

Medical Department.—Mr. James MacGregor, date of arrival in Fort William 19th January 1823.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their Rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Baldoek, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry,—20th December, 1822.

Captain Edward Simons, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry,—31st Ditto.

Captain Samuel Houston, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry,—14th January, 1823.

Lieutenant Francis Smalpage of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry,—12th November 1822.

Captain William Lloyd, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The Governor General in Council permits Captain I. Maling, Deputy Pay Master of the Cawnpore Division, to be absent from his Station for Six Months, from the 10th Proximo, for the purpose of visiting the Presidency on urgent private affairs, and sanctions the temporary appointment of Brevet Captain Edward Lawrence, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate for that Officer during his absence, or until further orders.

The following Appointments were made in the Political Department, under date the 15th instant:

Captain Abraham Hardy, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Robert Low, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Junior Assistants to the Agent to the Governor General in Saugor, and the Norbuddah Territories, with a Civil Allowance of Sixty Rupees (400) Four Hundred each.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 27, 1823.

Surgeon John Sawers is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The leave of absence granted to Captain J. Delmain, Commandant of the Bheel Corps, in General Orders of the 23d November last, is extended to the 1st Proximo.

WM. CASENENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commanders in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta; January 31, 1823.

The Commander in Chief feels it necessary to apprise the Army at large that there are very few cases, and those of the most urgent nature, in which he can feel himself justified in dispensing with that most salutary Rule of Discipline and good Order which prescribes the forms and channels in and thro' which Applications are to be made to Head-Quarters, for Leaves of Absence, Promotions, and Appointments.

It is quite impossible to hold Commanding Officers of Regiments responsible for the important Charge with which they are entrusted, if their legitimate authority and control over the members of their Corps is not duly maintained and upheld.

They alone are the fit judges in the first instance of the merit and claims which entitle the Officers and Soldiers under their Command to indulgence and consideration, and it is consequently to their judgement and Recommendations the Commander in Chief mainly looks, for that information which may enable him justly to determine, upon the Applications which are submitted for his decision.

The Military Board having represented the inconvenience resulting from the omission in the Quarterly Returns of articles of Package received by Corps, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that all articles of Package (such as Barrels, Boxes, Pawlings, Kegs, Chests, &c.) received whether with practice or Service Ammunition, or with any other Stores, shall be not only acknowledged at the foot of the Quarterly Returns, but regularly inserted in the figured Columns, and not struck off until actually retained in the Magazine Stores when empty and done with; they may then be regularly struck off the Returns, the Magazine Officers's receipt for the same being appended as a voucher.

Lieutenant-Colonel Logie's Battalion Order of 1st January, appointing Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Anderson to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 14th Native Infantry during the absence of Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Pearce on leave to Bombay, is confirmed.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Conway, of the 6th Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry at Barrackpore until the 1st of June next.

Colonel Watson's Division Order of the 17th January, 1823, directing Assistant Surgeon Stenhouse to afford Medical aid to the Troops at Geogaon, is confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott's Station Order of the 4th of January, appointing Lieutenant Dyke of the 4th Light Cavalry to perform the Station Staff duties of Cavalry of Kurnaul, is confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Garner's Battalion Order, dated 1st of January, appointing Ensign Smith to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 15th Native Infantry during the absence of Lieutenant Whinfield, is confirmed.

The Detachment of Recruits and Volunteers now in Fort William, belonging to the Honourable Company's European Regiment, instead of proceeding to join the Head-Quarters of the Corps at Nagpore, is, with adavance to the advanced state of the Season, to be stationed for the present at Dinapore, and will commence its march for the latter Station by the route of the new Road, with the least practicable delay, whenever the requisite provision of Camp Equipage, and Cattle, and the other arrangements have been completed by the Quarter Master General's and Commissary General's Departments.

Ensign Jas. Barney of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, at present doing duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is to be struck off the Returns of that Corps, and to proceed to join his proper Battalion on the 1st proximo.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 27th Regiment—Lieutenant Penrose, from 26th December 1822 to 26th February, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 21st Regiment—Ensign Somerville, from 1st January to 30th April, to the Presidency, preparatory to application to proceed to Sea, on Medical Certificate.

5th Light Cavalry—Captain W. Buckley, from 24th January, to 10th March, to enable him to rejoin.

Memorandum.—In General Orders of the 15th instant, calling for the transmission of Annual Rolls of European Soldiers, reference is made to General Orders of the 21st of March 1821, instead of Government General Orders of the 24th of November 1821, published to the Army in General Orders of the 4th of December, to which latter the Commander in Chief desires to call the attention of Officers concerned in the transmission of the above mentioned Rolls.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 23, 1823.

Officers are posted to Corps as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Boyd to the Honourable Company's European Regiment, vice Hunter invalided.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Penney to the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. Byres (new promotion) to the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major W. Short and Captain J. Oliver to the 1st, and Lieutenant G. E. Cary to the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Boyd will assume the Command of the Recruits and Volunteers in Fort William belonging to the Honourable Company's European Regiment, under orders of march for Dinapore.

Captain F. Walker and Lieutenant W. G. Beauchamp of the European Regiment, at present doing duty with the Ramghur Battalion, will join Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's Detachment, at such point in the route to Dinapore, as will be communicated hereafter to those Officers.

District Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Commanding, under date Ghazepore 13th instant, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood of the Benares Levy to proceed to Dinapore and relieve Lieutenant Goldie in Command of four detached Companies of that Corps, are confirmed.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 23, 1823.

At an European General Court Martial re-assembled at Meerat on Monday the 9th day of December 1822, of which Lieutenant Colonel John Burnet, C. B., 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, Lieutenant Robert Stuart Macgregor of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st.—“For Scandalous, Infamous Conduct, such as is unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in appearing upon the Parade of his Corps at Loodheanah on the Morning of the 5th of September 1822, and then and there mounting his Picquet in a state of intoxication.

2d.—“For Conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer, in having, on the same Morning, viz. the 5th September 1822, when conducting his Picquet to its Post, taken Ramdial Sing, Sepoy of the 3d Battalion Company 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, from the Ranks, and after causing him to be divested of his Accoutrements, having unwarrantably ordered him to be severely flogged on his back with a Rattan, or small Cane, by two Non-Commissioned Officers in succession, in front of the Picquet, which was halted for that purpose.

3d.—“For unjustifiable Conduct in having subsequently, on the same morning, ordered the said Ramdial Sing to be placed on Extra Duty for the place of four hours, and that he should not be allowed the usual leave for the purpose of going to Cook his Victuals, thereby shewing an unrelenting, oppressive, and cruel disposition.

4th.—“For Conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer, in having, on the same morning, viz. the 5th of September 1822, when conducting his Picquet to its post, taken Sewall Sing alias Sewah Sing, Sepoy 6th Battalion Company 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, from the Ranks, and after causing him to be divested of his Accoutrements, having unwarrantably ordered him to be flogged with a Rattan or small Cane, by a Non-Commissioned Officer, in front of the Picquet, which was halted for that purpose.

5th.—“For disobedience of Station Orders, and neglect of duty, in having, on the 5th September 1822, absented himself from his Picquet from the hour of seven in the morning till five or six o'clock in the evening of that day.

6th.—“For Scandalous and unwarrantable Conduct, such as is unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having on the morning of the 7th September 1822, on Parade, grossly insulted Ensign W. J. Phillott, of the same Corps, by applying to him the epithet of ‘Blackguard,’ adding that he (Ensign Phillott) was to consider himself insulted, having no other provocation for such Conduct, than that, in the performance of an imperative duty, he (Ensign Phillott) had reported the circumstances of Ramdial Sing, Sepoy in the Company of which he had Charge, having been maltreated by the Prisoner, on the morning of the 5th September 1822.

“Such Conduct being disgraceful to the Character of Lieutenant Robert Stuart Macgregor, subversive of good Order and Military Discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.”

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—“The Court having maturely weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence for the Prosecution and Defence, and what the Prisoner hath urged in his behalf, do find him Guilty of the whole and every part of the Charges, with the exception of the Word ‘Infamous,’ alleged in the 1st Charge, of which excepted word, the Court acquit him.”

Sentence.—“The Court do adjudge the Prisoner Lieutenant Robert Stuart Macgregor, of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Cashiered.”

Approved and Confirmed, (Signed) EDWARD PAGET,

General, Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief, in making known to the Army the Finding and Sentence of the above Court Martial, with his Approval and Confirmation of it, is happy to have it in his power to mark distinctly his approbation of the Conduct of Lieutenant (then Ensign) Phillott, who, under circumstances of extreme provocation, had the courage and good sense manfully to discharge a public duty, instead of seeking redress for a private Wrong.

It may be gratifying also to Lieutenant Phillott to be thus publicly assured that the Commander in Chief is perfectly satisfied that the insinuations which were thrown out in the course of the proceedings of the General Court Martial, impeaching the motives of his Conduct, and intimating that his evidence was influenced by views of personal advancement, are altogether groundless and vexatious.

Lieutenant R. S. Macgregor is to be struck off the List of the Army, from the day on which these Orders shall be promulgated at Meerat, and directed to proceed to the Presidency without delay, and place himself under the charge of the Fort Major of Fort William.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; Jan. 25, 1823.

Major J. Blackney, Captain W. Walkinshaw, and Lieutenant J. Hay of the 17th Native Infantry, are posted to the 2d Battalion of the Regt.

Officers of Artillery are appointed to Companies and Battalions as follows:

2d Lieutenant Samuel Watson Fenning to the 7th Coy. 2d Battalion.
Ditto George Jas. Cookson, to the 8th ditto 2d ditto.
Ditto John Hotham to the 8th ditto 2d ditto.
Ditto Jas. Horsburg McDonald to the 8th ditto 2d ditto.
Ditto John Fordyce to the 2d ditto 2d ditto.

Captain (Brevet-Major) W. S. Whish is removed from the 2d Troop Horse Artillery to the 13th Company 4th Battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas Blair is removed to the 12th Company 4th Battalion, in the room of Lieutenant T. Vanreen appointed to the effective Staff 2d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant Penning will do duty, until the arrival of his Company at Bom-Dom, with the Head-Quarters of the Regiment.

Lieutenant Peter La Touche of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, now at the Presidency, is directed to join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment at Midnapore till further orders.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; Jan. 27, 1823.

The Detachment of the Honorable Company's European Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd will proceed to its destination, Dinapore by water, as soon as the requisite Tonnage is reported ready, instead of the arrangement ordered in General Orders of the 21st instant.

The Detachment of Volunteers and Recruits for the Honorable Company's European Regiment, Commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, amounting to 200 Men, are to be formed into 3 Companies, with 4 Acting Corporals to each Company.

Surgeons (including a Pay Sergeant) and 4 Acting.

Lieutenant Marshall, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the above Detachment.

The following Non-Commissioned Staff are also allowed; viz.—One Sergeant Major.—One Quarter Master Sergeant.—One Drill Sergeant.—Two Drill Corporals, also Four Drummers and Fifers.

Mr. Stephens, Riding Master of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, is directed to join and do duty with the 8th Regiment at Nagpore.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of absence:

1st Battalion 26th Regiment—Captain P. P. Morgan, from 30th January, to 30th April, to enable him to join his Corps.
2d Battalion 27th Regiment—Ensign E. Carte, from 15th February, to 20th June, to visit Bhoorbhoom, on his private affairs.

8th Light Cavalry—Lieutenant F. Smalpage, from 12th December, 1822, to 12th April, to remain at the Presidency.

1st Light Cavalry—Cornet O'Hanlon, from 1st February to 1st April, to visit the Presidency.

2d Light Cavalry—Lieutenant E. A. Campbell, from 24th January, to 24th March, to remain at the Presidency.

1st Battalion 18th Regiment—Lieutenant V. Shortland, from 15th February to 15th August, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; Jan. 28, 1823.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Syers, of the Ramghur Battalion, having returned to his duties on the 20th instant, the leave granted to that Officer in General Orders of the 26th ultimo, is cancelled.

Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Francis Hodgson is appointed Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Walkinshaw promoted.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 30th Regiment—Lieutenant E. Morshead, from 20th January, to 20th May, Medical Certificate, to the Presidency, previous to applying for leave to go to Sea.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 18, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence, during the month of March last, for the periods specified against their respective Names, viz.

17th Foot.—Lieut. O'Halloran, from 25th March 1822, until the arrival of the Regiment from India.

17th Foot.—Lieut. Pooler, from 10th April to the 9th July 1822.

24th Foot.—Lieut. Watson, from 7th Feb. to the 24th June, 1823.

24th Foot.—Lieut. Willcocks, from 11th March to 24th Sept. 1822.

67th Foot.—Lieut. Newton, from 10th March 1822, until placed upon Half-pay.

67th Foot.—Lieut. Masterson, from 25th March 1822, until required to embark for New South Wales.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 19, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence, during the month of May last, for the period specified against their respective Names, viz.

17th Foot.—Captain Campbell, and Lieut. Despard from 28th May 1822, until the arrival of the Regiment from India.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 20, 1823.

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders, issued from the department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta 5th November 1816, His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing, and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the 3d of September, 1821.

28th Foot.—Lieut. M. Semple.

A mistake having occurred in the return received at Head-quarters of the date of Commission of Lieut. Osborn Barwell, of His Majesty's 11th Dragoons, the Brevet Rank of Captain assigned to that Officer by General Orders of the 1st of July 1822, is Cancelled.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 21, 1823.

Agreeably to the rule laid down in General Orders of the 9th January 1817, Assistant Surgeon Verling of the 44th Regiment has succeeded and is accordingly appointed to act as Surgeon to that Corps, during Surgeon Jones's Absence or until further Orders.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 22, 1823.

The Commander in Chief feels it necessary to apprise His Majesty's Forces in India, that there are very few cases, and those of the most urgent nature, in which he can feel himself justified in dispensing with that most salutary rule of discipline and good Order, which prescribes the Forms and Channels, in, and thro' which, applications are to be made to Head-quarters for Leaves of Absence, Promotions, and Appointments.

It is quite impossible to hold Commanding Officers of Regiments responsible for the important Charge with which they are entrusted if their legitimate authority and Control over the Members of their Corps is not duly maintained and upheld.

They are alone the fit Judges in the first instance of the merit and claims, which entitle the Officers and Soldiers under their Command to indulgence and consideration, and it is consequently to their judgement and recommendations the Commander in Chief mainly looks, for that information which enable him justly to determine upon the Application which are submitted for his decision.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 23, 1823.

The following Appointments are announced on the Staff of the Honorable the Governor General.

Brevet Major Streatfield of His Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot, to be Military Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 24, 1823.

The Exchange between Lieutenants Lawless of the 54th and Taylor of the 69th Regiment, as announced in the General Orders, No. 2846 of the 18th instant, is Cancelled.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 25, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct Commanding Officers of Corps, to transmit to the Adjutant General His Majesty's Forces in India, on the 1st of January, in each year, with retrospective effect from the 1st instant, a Statement of the Number of Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Privates, who have been tried by Courts Martial, the number of Desertions which have taken place, the number of Men who have been tried by the Civil Law and the nature of their offences, during the preceding twelve months, prepared agreeably to the Form annexed to General Orders, dated Horse Guards, 16th November 1819.

The Recommendatory Letters from Officers Commanding Regiments on the subject of Leave, are in future to be prepared agreeably to the Form laid down in Page 69, of the New General Regulations and Orders for the Army, dated 1st January 1822, lately received.

When the Individual for whom the leave may be solicited shall be returning to England, the declaration required by General Orders, No. 2062 of the 23d August 1822, from this Department is to be written as therein directed at the bottom of the Application.

The Form of Application for Leave of Absence prescribed in General Orders, No. 1748 of the 6th of August 1816, is of course cancelled by the New Regulations.

The leave granted by his Excellency Lieut. General the Hon'ble Sir Chas. Colville, to Captain Adams of the 17th Dragoons, to proceed to his Corps to England, via Egypt, is confirmed.

Brevet Colonel McCombe, H. M. 14th Foot, has permission to visit the Presidency on his Private affairs, with leave of Absence, for five months from the 26th November last.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 9	Rattamulla	British	J. H. Brohier	Chittagong	Jan. 1
10	Bark Dolphin	British	G. East	Sea	
13	Bark George	British	J. Poulson	Colombo	Dec. 2

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 9	Almorah	British	T. Winter	Colombo

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDITHEAN, —SUN, (brig), passed up.

Kedgeres.—LARKINS, LA BELLE ALLIANCE, TRAVANCORE, LADY RAFFLES, and ATLET ROHMAN, outward-bound, remain.—FAZARU-BAY, proceeded down.—FAZARU-BAY, DEREA BEGGY, and TAJE, outward-bound, remain.—RANGOON PACKET, (brig), passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWETT, THAMES, and MARCHIONESS OF ELY.

Saugor.—MELICKER BHUR, and ROZALIA, (P.), outward-bound, remain.—H. C. S. WINCHELSEA, below Saugor, outward bound, remains.—MARY ANN SOPHIA, (Bark), gone to Sea.

Passengers.

Passengers per PROVIDENCE, from Calcutta for England.—Lady Harriet Paget, Misses Frances Paget, and Harriet Paget; Masters Henry Paget, and Patt. Paget; Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Hessey, Mrs. Henderson, Lieutenant Colonel Merison, C. B., Captain Franklin, Deputy Quarter Master General, Dr. Sawyer, Dr. Henderson, Reverend Mr. Kirkinbarly, Captain Booth, H. M. 53d Regiment of Foot, Captain Richardson, Pioneers, Lieutenant Krefting, Lieutenant Bowby, H. M. 53d Regiment, Lieutenant Barwell, 18th Regiment, Lieutenant Shaw, 24th Regiment, Mr. McBryer, Mademoiselle Thorin, Dorothy Holland, Bridget Sullivan, Thomas Sutton, Attendants upon Lady Paget.

Births.

At Madras, on the 10th instant, the Lady of Captain PATTULLO, Commanding the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, of a Son.

At Colabah, on the 9th instant, the Lady of W. P. RANNEY, Esq. of a Son.

At Sea, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of the Reverend Mr. D. MITCHELL, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of ROBERT JOHN HUNTER, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Kurnaul, on the 4th instant, Mrs. BETTY, of a Son.

Deaths.

At Madras, on the 11th ultimo, the Reverend JOHN ALLAN, D. D. and M. A. Senior Minister of the Church of Scotland, on the Establishment of Fort St. George.

At Jaun, near Mhow, on the 14th instant, Mr. THOMAS AFFLECK, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, and in charge of the Magazine, of the Malwa Force; much and deservedly regretted.

At Agra, on the 9th instant, Mr. RICHARD FLETCHER, Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat.

At Bhowndy, on the 4th instant, Ensign JOHN HAYES HUNGERFORD, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, in his 18th year, of Jungle Fever, which he contracted while on a field detachment in the districts of Jowar. Long will the recollection of his mild and gentlemanly disposition dwell in the memory of his brother Officers.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, JANUARY 30, 1823.

	BUY....	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 28 0	23 10
Unremittable ditto,	14 3	14 0
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1823,	26 0	25 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April, 1822,	25 0	24 0
Bank Shares,	6200 0	6100 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	200 0	205 8

Madras.

Madras, January 16, 1823.—His Highness the Nabob, returned the visit of the Honourable the Governor yesterday forenoon, under the customary honors and salutes.

The ALBION, KINGSTON and ECLIPSE reached England towards the end of August.

The WOODFORD, Capt. Chapman, for Madras and Calcutta, was advertised to be in the Downs on the 20th of September.

The homeward bound Ship GAZCONDA, Captain Edwards, from Calcutta the 8th instant, arrived in the Roads yesterday.

Passengers for Madras.—Mrs. Smithwaite, Major T. Smithwaite, Mrs. J. M. Jollie, Mr. Charles Pickering, J. Gerald, G. Smithwaite.

For London.—Mrs. Dr. Mellis, Mrs. H. Imlack, Mrs. G. Watson, Mrs. J. Middleton, Mrs. James Neish, Mrs. G. Bryant, Mrs. C. Guillard, Mrs. G. Watson, Mrs. Dr. Coray; Captains W. Creagh, J. Todd, and C. Savage; Children:—Masters Walter Shaw, J. C. Watson, J. D'Aguilar, Charles Creagh, W. Imlack, W. P. Vincent, James Bryant, Thomas Neish; Misses C. Shaw, M. Watson M. D'Aguilar, A. Middleton, E. Bryant, C. Neish, E. Neish.—Six Servants.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jagoon,	per maund	14 0 a 14 6
Catchoura,		12 0 a 13 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,		2 3 a 2 4
Patchery, 1st,		2 4 a 2 8
Ditto, 2d,		1 12 a 1 14
Moongy, 1st,		1 7 a 1 8
Ditto, 2d,		1 6 a 1 7
Ballum, 1st,		1 6 a 1 7
Wheat, Doona,		1 3 a 1 4
Gram, Patna,		1 3 a 1 5
Dhall, Urruhr, good,		1 7 a 1 8
Indigo, Fine purple and violet,		250 0 a 255 0
Ordinary ditto,		250 0 a 255 0
Dull blue,		250 0 a 270 0
Inferior purple and violet,		240 0 a 250 0
Strong copper,		275 0 a 285 0
Ordinary ditto,		230 0 a 240 0
Onde, fine,		230 0 a 260 0
Ditto, ordinary,		200 0 a 220 0
Saltpetre, Culmees, 1st sort,		5 8 a 5 12
2d sort,		5 0 a 5 4
3d sort,		4 0 a 4 8

Indigo.—The market has been rather dull during the week—at the Exchange sale of the 26th instant, 63 chests were brought forward, of which about one half ordinary copper and violet, went off steadily at our quotations—several private sales in small parcels have been effected during the week at our quotations—the French and Portuguese are in the market, and large shipments going forward.

Cotton.—The transactions in this since our last have been very limited: our quotations are almost nominal. By late accounts from the interior, prices appear to have risen considerably. At Mirzapore, on the 21st of January, new Banda was stated at 19-2, and Catchoura at 17-4 per local maund. At Jeagunge, on the 25th of January, old Banda was stated at 15 to 16-4, and Catchoura at 12 to 12-2—sales during the week 5,500 maunds, of which 2000 maunds were for Calcutta, and the rest for Country consumption—stock 25,000 maunds.

Piece Goods.—The market continues depressed, and rather on the decline.

Grain.—The demand has been limited this week—Ballum Rice and Doona Wheat have fallen about one anna per maund.

Saltpetre.—Has suffered a decline of about four annas per maund, since our last,—the market heavy.

Sugar.—Dull, and a heavy stock in the market—second quality Bonares, we quote at a decline of two annas per maund.

Metals.—Tutenague and Spelter looking up, sales to a considerable extent have been effected this week, at our quotations—Pig-Lead also advancing; the transactions in it have been very extensive since our last—Iron and Steel, steady, at our quotations—Copper, steady, at our quotations.

Europe Goods.—Piece Goods, the demand improving, and prices on the advance—Oilman's Stores and Confectionary very dull—Beer, a very heavy stock in the market—Brandy, looking up—Bottles, steady at our quotations.

Freight to London.—May still be rated at £3 to £3-10 per Ton.